B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 297- BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19 Dec.	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			16,100
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China, & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th „	NAGLORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st „	KIDDERPORE*.	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

18th Dec.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
21st „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
23rd „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
23rd „	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	8th Dec.	19th Dec
xPenang Maru.	K. Torri	5214	19th Dec.	23rd Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	1083	17th Dec	30th Dec.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	3898	29th Dec.	12th Jan
Shanghai Maru	..	4101	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
Morioka Maru	T. Moroi	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5815	29th Jan.	12th Feb

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5850	13 Dec.	23 Dec.
@Celebes Maru	H. Gotoh	5,863	27 „	30 „
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,303	11 „	4 Jan.
Shinnoh Maru	N. Yoshioka	4,889	16 „	6 „
Kurohime Maru	....	..	5 Jan.	15 „
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5,751	11 „	24 „
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	20 „	30 „

* Passenger Steamer.
@ Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

WHY WORRY
After the Question of OLD AGE and FAMILY Provision
You can do BOTH at a Minimum Cost of
Rs. 3 to 5 A MONTH
INSURE UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in India 1907.)
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST, CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions viz (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Mukkati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Es'ate Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F.C.S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and a STOCK BOOK-KEEPER. Good handwriting and previous experience essential. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & Co., Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED for Prince Pratapsinh Rao Raje Gaikwar of Baroda, (1) One TENNIS MARKER and (2) one CRICKET COACH. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and state the pay required. Applications must reach the undersigned by the 15th January, 1926, at the latest. KUMAR SHIV RAJ SINGH, Col., Guardian to the Prince. 4th December, 1925, Lal Bag, Baroda.

24587

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR and THIRD FLOOR of Sakerbai Buildings at Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, nicely lighted and ventilated. Rent very moderate. Apply SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Bombay.

C 24660

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—About 25 acres of LAND in one plot, best suited both for grapes and garden crops and bungalows about 3 furlongs from Arts College, Nasik and Matha Boarding, situated between Nasik-Jangapur Road and Anandwalli Weir Road, having a well with ample water supply. Please communicate to P. M. TADAY, Nasik.

N R2288

SPORT.

GAMLA'S COLOUR JUDGMENT IN RACING. Simple yet definite method for selection. M. S. Rs. 15; and Lure of Racing the Champion Tipster Rs. 3 from Ganoo, 119, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon. Three best flukes for the day Rs. 10. Time Saturday morning 9 to 11 a.m. C/o Anant Bros., Kirti Building, Fort.

S R2312

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.

R1827

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.

R2313

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Dict.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER for a Motor Accessories and Petrol Shop up to Rs. 5,000, running concern. Apply sharp to Box No. 1137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R2310

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VICTORIA CIGAR FACTORY, Mandalay. Suppliers of best and cheapest production in fine flavour:—Rate:—Special 1/10, flavoured Rs. 2/-. Packing and Postage charges extra.

T R2297

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12 X 8 feet. V. P. Rs. 5/8. Free delivery. GOROWALA SONS, DELHI.

T R2153

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 17th December, 1925, to 4th January, 1926, (both days inclusive) the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be as follows:—

	Sunday only	1. M Down Daily	3 M Down Daily	5 M Down Daily
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	Dep.	5 25	10 10	17 0
Matheran	Arr.	7 0	11 45	18 35

	2 M Up Daily	6 M Up Daily
	H. M.	H. M.
Metheran	Dep. 7 45	15 0
Neral	Arr. 9 15	16 30

This cancels Poster Notice, dated the 6th November, 1925.

D. A. FENTON

Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1925.

C24665

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Fire Brigade, Patiala. Pay will be given according to qualifications. Qualified and experienced hand only should apply upto 3rd January, 1926.

24647

NOTICE

FOR SALE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT CABLE SHIP "PATRICK STEWART", 1 single screw steamer built in 1879, Gross Tonnage 1,115 Tons, Length 226 feet, Breadth 30 feet 8 inches, Depth of hold 16 feet 5 inches, indicated horse power 500, boiler pressure 90 lbs., machinery in good order, boilers renewed in 1916.

Permission to inspect the ship which is now in Karachi Harbour may be obtained from the undersigned; and offers for the purchase of the ship should be forwarded to him before 1st January, 1926.

(Sd.) E. E. GUNTER,
Director,
Persian Gulf Section,
Indo-European Telegraph Department,
Karachi.

C24637

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF KARACHI

ISSUE OF 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR RUPEES ONE CRORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above LOAN has been oversubscribed. The list was closed on the 16th December, 1925, and no further applications will be accepted.

For the Imperial Bank of India,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1925.

C24662

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client TYEBALLI IBRAHIM MATCHISWALLA has contracted to purchase from AMTULABOO, daughter of Tyebkhan Abdulhussein Jangbarwalla and wife of Rahimtulla Mahomed Alli Shaik Ahmedwalla, SAKINABOO, daughter of the said Tyebkhan Abdulhussein Jangbarwalla, SAKINABAI, widow of the late Hatimbhai Tyebkhan Jangbarwalla, ABBASBHAI TYEBKHAN JANGBARWALLA KURBANHUSSEIN TYEBKHAN JANGBARWALLA and MOTIBAI, daughter of Tyebkhan Abdulhussein Jangbarwalla, the last two being minors by their brother and natural guardian the said Abbasbhai Tyebkhan Jangbarwalla the undermentioned property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 33, Medows Street, Palkhiwalla Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2112 and Cadastral City Survey No. 714 (Mandvi Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 368 and formerly Street Nos. 307, 309 and now Street Nos. 37-39 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the Mortgagees but now of Asmaboo Ismailji Matchiswalla and Ismailji Abdullali Matchiswalla and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Mahomedan community.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1925.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

24666

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4644 OF 1922.

HAJI BACHOO ALI and another Plaintiffs.

Versus

DATOO JEITHA ESSA THAVER and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 17th day of December, 1925, at the hour of 5-0 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time). Subject to a mortgage for Rs. 75,000 and interest thereon dated the 11th day of January, 1921, and a further charge for Rs. 75,000 and interest thereon dated the 1st day of February, 1921, in favour of Kanji Jadavji and his wife Velabai.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land originally of the Pension and Tax tenure but since converted into freehold estate, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in and fronting on north side of Chinch Bunder 1st Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 1895, Old Survey Nos. 1328, 1329 and 1330, New Survey No. 3144 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. of Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3131 and Street Nos. 128 to 138 and are bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Karmalli Surji, on or towards the West by the Dungri Tantanpura Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Allarakhia Ladha and partly by the property of Moroji Vina Yasayar and on or towards the South by the said first Chinch Bunder Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.

C24632

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1363 of 1922.

(1) VASANTRAO VINAYAK KATVI, and (2) RANCHHODDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at Mahim and the latter at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of May, 1922, it was ordered that the Defendant, Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta, do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 21,000 with interest thereon from the 5th day of September, 1921, till payment of the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 20th day of January, 1925, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the deceased, Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta, and all the right, title and interest of Radhabai, widow of Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta, deceased defendant, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 3,406 square yards, of which about 2,000 square yards have been acquired by the Municipality of Bombay for the purpose of Road leaving 1,406 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land and Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New Nos. 3509 and A/509, Old Survey No. 66, New Survey No. 1-1/8, which premises are situate at Upper Mahim in the City and Registration District of Bombay and formerly bounded on or towards the East partly by a public passage and partly by property of Kashibai, widow of Pandu Kana, and now by proposed New Road, and on or towards the West formerly by a passage and now by land belonging to Bombay Municipality, on or towards the North formerly partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Bai Kashibai, widow of Pandu Kana, and now by the property of Municipality, on or towards the South formerly by the property of J. F. Olivera and J. Olivera, now by the Lady Jamshedji Road.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the respective right, title and interest of the said deceased Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta and Radhabai widow of Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs interest costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:

The Collector of Bombay claims Rs. 15-7-8 on account of land Revenue for the years from 1921 to 1925 including process fees.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta and Radhabai, widow of the deceased defendant, to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta and Radhabai have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with the Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovenamed Plaintiffs are given permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN
Sheriff of Bombay

Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA
Plaintiffs Attorneys

24664

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PATEL COTTON CO., LTD. AND REDUCED.

THE PATEL COTTON CO., LTD. and Reduced, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Gulestan No. 6, Napier Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming the resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rs. 50,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000.

A list of the persons admitted to have been the Creditors of the Company on the 15th day of December, 1925, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at Gulestan No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time during business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person, who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a Creditor of the Company and who is not entered in the list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 30th day of January, 1926, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 331, Hornby Road, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1925.

SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Attorneys for the Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. & Reduced.

C24650

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE SALE SHOULD NOT BE MADE ABSOLUTE.

ORDER XXXIV RULE V.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF HAPUR AT MEERUT.

Civil Suit No. 341 of 1924.
Miscellaneous No. 176 of 1925.

MOHAMMAD AIYUB KHAN, son of Mohammad Nawab Khan, MUSAMMAT AKBARI KHANAM, minor, daughter of Mohammad Nawab Khan, through Mohd. Aiyub Khan, her real brother caste Rajut Musalman, resident of Manza, Akberpur, Pargana Agota, District Buland Shahr MUNSIFI BLUNDSHAHAR, present residing at Qasha Hapur, District Meerut. ..... Applicants Plaintiffs Decree Holders.

Versus

SHARAFATULLAH, son of Abdul Ghafur Khan, caste Rajput Musalman, resident of Manza, Hirdaypur, Pargana and Tersil Hapur, District Meerut, Post Office Bhatiana.

The said Defendant present residing at Bombay, Karawala Mansion opposite to the Commissioners' off, Prince's Street, 3rd floor, Bombay, ... Opposite Party Defendant Judgment Debtor.

WHEREAS the decree holder has made an application to this Court for a Decree for Sale of mortgaged property, which was passed on 30-4-25 in Civil Suit No. 341 of 1924 this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the 16th (Sixteenth) day of January, 1926, either in person or by a pleader of this Court, or Agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why the sale shall not be made absolute.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 10th day of December, 1925.

By Order,
KALIKA PRASAD,
Munsarim.

C24659

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 5 As. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42118

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AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

150, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

8 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (country damaged) lying at Sewri in Godown No. J—137.

AT 4-40 P. M. (S. T.)

At Sewri in Godown No. E—68:—

3 full pressed bales (country damaged) Uganda Cotton.

AT 4-45 P. M. (S. T.)

At Sewri in Godown No. H—106:—

11 full pressed bales (country damaged Uganda Cotton.

1 full pressed bale (country damaged) Uganda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

6 cases Envelopes.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 8 of 1925, Re: Estate of Vassonjee Madhavjee:—

One large iron safe with stand, Mehta boxes, globe lamps, mattresses, pillows, gunny bags, wooden planks, a large lot of scales with weights, scrap iron, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 "Willeys-Knight" motor-car, 4 Cylinder, Knight Engine, 7-seater, recently overhauled in perfect running order, new tyres.

AUCTION SALE OF A 'SPECTACLE SHOP' AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 1136 of 1925, Hatimbhai vs. Hassanbhai, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the spectacle shop and the shop furniture etc., as a going concern in one lot:—

Consisting of a large lot of roll gold frames, imitation and nickel frames, real pebble lenses, spectacle cases, compound and sylinder lenses, goggles, power machines, glass door cupboards, show cases, writing table, chairs, clock, mirrors, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Private offers will be received.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers And Commission Agents

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD, NOW CALLED CADELL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Rawoot the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Oomra Haji and Kadar Kassum the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated 10th June, 1924 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on THURSDAY, the 17th December, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, now called Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5049 and Street No. 277 and forming part of the Land bearing New Survey No. 9 and Cadestral Survey No. 520 Mahim Division and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage on the West by public passage called Lohar Chawl Road, leading to Mahim Custom Road now called Cadell Road on the North by the property of Noormahomed Khanbhai and on the South by the property of Vithal Kursondas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sohnis Gore, cashier and Sanjiv, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS



PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
AWARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.
JOHNNY HINES
IN
"Little Johnny Jones"
The Story of Tod Sloan the Famous Jockey, Translated to the Screen.
THE GREATEST RACING DRAMA OF THE SCREEN
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 16.
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M.

ONE MORE WEEK
At Public Request
ONE MORE WEEK
The Gorgeous film from Fairy Tales.
Kamalatha
Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

Cinema Majestic
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Sharda Film Co's
BAJIRAO MASTANI
TIME and RATES AS USUAL.

SUCCESS ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
MATINEES
WED, SAT & SUNDAYS 5 P. M.
Prof. PARASRAM'S
LION CIRCUS.
SEE—SPECIAL FEATURES SEE
8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8
AND
Dare Devil Jack's Leap for Life
Distance 35 feet, Distance with Overland Car.
J. CARSON
Gen. Manager

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21935.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the banks concerned at 3 p.m. on TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 17th instant:—

51 cases each 20 pcs. Sheldon Striped Warp Sateens 38".

3 cases each 20 pcs. White Sateen drills (Cobra brand) 28".

7 cases each 40 pcs. White Sateen Drills (Saw brand) 27".

52 cases each 30 pcs. Printed Haircord Shirtings 31".

18 cases each 20 pcs. Dyed Mercerised Popplins 40".

25 cases each 20 pcs. Black Cashmeres 38".

10 cases each 40 pcs. Mosquito Nettings 40". In all 166 cases piece-goods.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Mhatre's Art Studio.



Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor:—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
BOMBAY 7.

PRIMAPHONES.
SPRING WINDING MODEL

Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Soundbox. Allwood floating Horn.

MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 100.
Illustrated Catalogue on request.
Sole Importers and Distributors,
BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
520-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Mill shares remained quiet. Dyeing 822-8, Fayrul 821-4, Pearl 437-8, Newgreat 285.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1460
Imperial Contributory	¼125	10	376 4
Union	7½	—	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	—	8 10
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32 4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	28
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	60 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	109
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	76
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86 8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	154
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	617 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	118 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30		8 7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		515
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	870
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	140
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	58
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	867 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	905
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	355
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	500
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	945
Indian Cotton	125	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	200 xD
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	61	790
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	152 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	403 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	106 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	41
British Burma Petroleum	100		5 7
		..Sh. 8	—
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	312 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	—	89
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	23 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	41 14
ata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	13 8
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500
Jupiter	15	..	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810
Vulcan	10	—	
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	340
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	822 8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20	391 4
Central India O.	100	16	446 4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	120
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	187 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	330
David	500	—	370
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2040
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130
Mysore	50	5	125
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	285 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	437 8
Pheonix	100	15	432 8
Planet	100	—	11 8
Premier	100	—	48 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460
Sholapur	1,000	250	7300
Simplex	250	..	148 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	47 8
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	432 8
Swan	100	50	150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	65
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1825
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530
Dawn	250	40	6-5
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1—0—0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	285
Edward Sassoon	200	..	155
Elphinstone O	100	..	20 6
Emperor Edward	500	..	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	821 4
Finlay	100	20	123 12
Framjee Petit	1000	..	550
Globe	100	..	40
Gokak	100	7	120
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1110
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	200
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore Malwa United	100	10	382 8
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	105
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	850
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4725
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	26
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	113 12
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100
Mathradas	100	—	120

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Dec 16.

Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	388-12
Bombay Cotton	—	—	..	..	310
Bombay Dyeing		840	840	823-8	822-8
Century		392-8	392-8	390	391-4
Central India		448-12	448-12	445	446-4
Colaba Land					120
Orescent		192-3	192-8	187-3	187-8
Edward Sassoon	—				160
Fazulbhoy	—	832-8	837-8	821-4	821-4
Finlay	—	—	—	—	123-12
Globe	—	—	—	—	40
Gokak	—	—	—	—	120
Indian Bleaching	—	—	—	—	200
Indore Malwa	—				382-8
Kohinoor	—	—	—	—	850
Madhowjee	—	—	—	—	113-12
Mathuradas	—	—	—	—	120
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	—	100
Mysore	—	—	..	—	125
New Great	—	293-8	292-8	285	285
Pabaney	—	—	—	—	253
Pearl	—	447-8	448-12	437-8	437-8
Phoenix	—				432-8
Simplex	—	148-12	148-12	142-8	142-8
Swadeshi	—				432-8
Swan Mills	—	—	—	—	150
Tata Mill	—	—	—	—	62-8
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock	—	—	—	—	152-8
Bombay Steam	—	—	—	—	118-12
Tram Co., Ord		102,	102-8,	100,	101-4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	—	8-10
Indian Cement	—	—	—	—	28
Central India Mining	—	—	—	—	32-8
Katni Cement Ord.	—	—	—	—	30
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	—	50-8
Tata Hydro		873-12,	873-12,	867-8	867-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	—				13
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.					41-14

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

JUTE.

Albion 450; Alliance 530; Anglo-India 400; Auckland 235; Barnagore 163; Bally 195; Birla 3/8; Belvedere 475; Budge-Budge 420; Ca'edonian 550; Chapdani 242; Clive 35/10; Craig 5; Cheviot 242; Dalhousie 360; Delta 485; Empire 50; Fort Gloster 820; Fort William 325; Gondalpara 830; Gourepore 680; Hukumchand 10/5; Hooghly 75; Howrah 38; Kamarhatty 570; Kankanarrah 465; Kelvin 765; Kinnison 965; Lansdowne 263; Lawrence 590; Lothian 375; Naihati 445; National 27/4; New Central 570; Northbrook 51/8; Orient 191; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 62/4; Standard 384; Union 560; Waverly 7; Hessian 21/7; Jute 123/8.

COTTON.

Bengal-Nagpur 24; Dunbar 190; Kashavram Cotton 4/13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma Corp. 12/12; I. I. Still 21; Imperial Bank 1447; Imperial Cony. 370.

Remarks:—Market was steady.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS

15th December 1925

	Week ending 15th dec. 1925 Bales.	1924 Bales.
Calcutta	1613	1170
Bombay	100266	63232
Karachi	57131	32 43
Madras	964	Nil
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	62	Nil
Total	160035	96445

EXPORTS

Week ending 5th dec.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
Calcutta	246	..
Bombay	10892	66097
Karachi	7638	Nil
Madras	56	790
Rangoon	1019	2766
Tuticorin	Nil	145
Total	19851	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 14th dec.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	5290	7346
Bombay	377751	199 40
Karachi	179829	83116
Madras	36736	364
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	98 8	11
Total	609424	290177

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 5th dec.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	7755	..
Bombay	220557	2428 2
Karachi	65239	27484
Madras	29 39	4778
Rangoon	10186	8299
Tuticorian	42252	17287
Total	375 8	..

Adjusted.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

week ending 14th dec. 1925	1924	1st Sept. to 14th dec. 1925	1924
2267	6 4	9806	210 4

EXPORTS from KARACHI

week ending 5th dec.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continent	7610	8567
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay	959	1753
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total	8599	10320

1st Sept. to 7th dec.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	2195	907
Continent	54282	27410
China	1650	Nil
Japan	5642	Nil
Bombay	6051	12004
U. S. A.	1275	Nil
Total	71093	40321

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

15th December 1925

	1925-26 Bales	1924-25 Bales	Difference Bales
RECEIPTS 11th Nov. to 14th dec	49039	53256	—4217
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 14th dec.	543889	337721	+206168
SHIPMENTS 20th Nov. to 23rd Nov.			
United Kingdom	368	..	+368
Continent	10182	2519	—7663
China, Japan and Coast Ports	17094	17094	—17094
Total	10550	19613	—9063
SHIPMENTS 11th to 14th dec.			
United Kingdom	8366	4552	+3814
Continent	29971	50910	+49061
China	23391	3140	+20251
Japan	159074	213106	—54032
Coast Ports	6950	5739	+1211
U. S. A.	450	70	+380
Total	298402	277517	+20885
Afloat in harbour Europe.	4090	2413	+1677
China, Japan and Coast Ports	36350	14960	+21390

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 4th dec. Bales.	1st Sept to 4th dec Bales
Madras	1,873	80,962*
Bombay	19,215	88,706
Sind	8,018	35,573*
Bengal	36	711
U. P.	22,567	115,687
Punjab	51,625	235,929
C. P.	18,608	37,674*
Berar	30,569	68,439*
N.W. Provinces	209	1,672
Ajmer-Merwara	3,083	13,246
Burma	31112 (upto 21st Nov)	14,818
Total	158-985	690,519

* Adjusted

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ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
TUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 16.

After the recent continued decline a moderate rise of 32 to 35 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 10 points up.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool Agents Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market has better tone; looks for time being oversold. Have no definite signs of permanent change in trend. Consider prices reasonable but don't expect much improvement until more confidence is felt in trade circles."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"Owing to oversold condition, market is likely to go higher somewhat."

Although a sharp reaction was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened only Rs. 2 1/4 up with Broach April-May at Rs. 366/-. At the outset on Jobbers buying the market advanced by a rupee but the rate steadily gave way again to Rs. 366/- on Commission Houses selling. Around this level renewed buying by jobbers and other Commission Houses caused the price to improve to Rs. 368/- finally closing at Rs. 367½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 366½ and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 366/-. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate sellers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 338/- and after improving by a rupee on general buying again went down to Rs. 338/-. Since then values steadily began to recover on Bazar operators buying and by the close of the market the rate was quoted at Rs. 341/-. Whilst Oomra March after having opened at Rs. 341/- gradually advanced to Rs. 342½ on Commission Houses buying. Since then a slight reaction set in on profit-taking but the market during the rest of the day maintained a steadier tone, the rate eventually closing at Rs. 343½. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 296/- and Rs. 301/- respectively.

For ready cotton there was yesterday a fairly good demand for high-class red-leafy styles, whilst rain-damaged quality stood neglected. Approximately 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day 200 bales Bengals are reported to have been tendered. Total tenders to date are 2,100 bales Bengals and 1,000 bales Oomras.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 p.m.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Fully good Broach A/M 366
Fully good Bengal D/J 294
Fully good Bengal March 298
Fine Oomra D/J 339½
Fine Oomra March 342½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

M G Bengal & S. Punjab Superfine 316, Fine 308, F.good 298

M G Oomra No. 3 Superfine 363, Fine 353, F good 343

M G Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 383, Fine 373, F. good 363

M G Central Provinces No. 2 Superfine 375, Fine 365, F. good 355

M G Khandesh Superfine 353, Fine 343, F.good 333, Good 323

M G M thia Fine 315, F. good 305, Good 295.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

F.Good Broach A/M 368
F.Good Bengal D/J 295
F.Good Bengal March 299
F.Oomra D/J 340
F.Oomra March 344

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	New.	Ready Jan
Bengal Superfine M G	320	.....
Bengal Fine M G	300	300
Bengal F G M G	290	293
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	300	300
—Do—F G M G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	340/70	363
Nagpur Fine M G	340/70	363
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/60	353
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/60	359
Dhamangaon Fine M G	325/50	353
Amroati Fine M G	330/60	345
Khamgaon Akola	330/60	345
Mulkapur Fine M G	320/40	335
Khandesh Fine M G	320/40	335
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M G.	.....	...
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	360	....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	...
Westerns M.G.	330	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	370	....
Cambodia M.G.	410/20	.....

METALS.

London, Dec. 15.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59.
Copper Braziers £74 3/4.
Yellow Metal 69 3/4.
Hard Spelter 32 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.
TIN BLOCK £275.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 15,

In full-pressed Bales	15-12-25	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,643	85,766	24 314
Central India	3,493	61,318	6,001
Barsi and Nagar	1,324	31,877	13,033
Hyderabad-Gaorai	1,041	9,127	3,558
Berar	5,259	75,777	67,995
Central Provinces	2,012	31,060	38,678
Total Oomras	14,759	2,94,425	1,55,534
Dholera	3,153	45,447	13 365
N.W. Provinces	2,483	99,819	61,432
Rajputana	363	20,602	6,719
Sind-Punjab	1,978	51,711	61,868
Broach	..	1	932
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,934	8 074
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,167	5,986
Cocanada	..	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	6,341	4,924
Persian	20	1,684	622
American	..	138	5,549
Egyptian and Africas	..	25 995	19 853
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	352	3,485
Total	22,056	5,66,549	3,19,170

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	12-12-25	1st Sept. to 10th Dec. This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,465	93,249	53,013
Japan & China	9,152	1,82,605	1,99,152
Coast Ports	..	6,577	5,736
Up-country by Rail	..	3,274	6,791
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	29,300	11,055
Total	10,617	3,16,125	2,75,750

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th December, 1925:—

Cotton	22656 Bales.
Wheat	11,627 Cwts.
Linseed	1,969 "
Rape, etc.,	—
Gingellyseed	3,938 "
Poppyseed	57 "
Casorseed	1,917 "
Groundnuts	9,752 "
Hides	4,951 "
Myrabollams	—
Cottonseed	16.329 "
Mowrasseed	—
Grain	3,783 "
Jawar	2,107 "
Masur	—
Barley	—
Bajri	3,730 "
Coal	3,364 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	.....

Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 9.81. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 17.15d.

NEW YORK 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

January	18.79
March	19.00
May	18.76

NEW YORK Noon Call:—

January	18.86
March	19.08
May	18.85

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

January	18.78
March	18.43

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	9.60 —.01
March	9.64 —.01
May	9.67 —.01
July	9.64 —.01
August	9.60 plus .01
October	9.49 —.02

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	9.82 plus .08
March	9.83 " .06
May	9.87 " .07
July	9.83 " .08
October	9.67 " .07

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

January	16.40 —.08
March	16.35 —.05
March	16.35 plus .03

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	16.63 —.10
January	16.38 —.10
February	16.32 —.13
March	16.32 —.08
April	16.32 —.08
May	16.37 —.08
June	16.37 —.08
July	16.42 —.08
August	16.52 —.08
September	16.67 —.08
October	16.92 —.08
November	16.87 —.03

TONE of Manchester:—Quiet. Cloth demand less active. Yarns weaker

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	9.73 plus .12
January	9.74 " .13
February	9.70 " .10
March	9.77 " .12
April	9.76 " .12
May	9.80 " .12
June	9.75 " .10
July	9.75 " .10
August	9.69 " .10
September	9.66 " .10
October	9.60 " .09
November	9.55 " .09
December	9.53 " .08

TONE:—Steady.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

SCINDE	"Good"	6.90
	"Fully Good"	7.30
	"Fine"	7.70
BENGAL	"Good"	7.00
	"Fully Good"	7.40
	"Fine"	7.80
OOMRA	"Good"	7.60
	"Fully Good"	8.00
	"Fine"	8.40
BROACH	"Good"	8.10
	"Fully Good"	8.50
	"Fine"	8.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 15.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	74,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York:—

January	18.98 plus .42
March	19.20 " .42
May	18.94 " .39
July	18.62 " .38

Spot Cotton at New York 19.30 plus .45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 19.16 " .35
Futures at New Orleans:—

January	18.90 plus .34
March	18.60 " .38

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17.
Demand Bills 4.84.62.
Silver Foreign-mined 68 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 15.

Futures at New York:—

January	18.98 plus .42
March	19.20 " .42
May	18.94 " .39
July	18.62 " .38

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	9.72 plus .13
March	9.77 " .12
May	9.80 " .12
July	9.75 " .10

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 15.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2lbs.:—
Dec/Jan. 61/3. Sellers.
Razurio Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs.:—
Jan/Feb. 62/6. Value.
TONE:—Firmer, quiet on bullish Argentine reports.
Australian Dec/Jan. 62. Value.
TONE:—Weak and lower; more offering.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 15.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
Dec/Jan. £17 5/8 sellers.
Jan/Feb. £17 5/8 sellers.
December £18 1/4. London paid.
TONE:—Poor demand, sellers shade cheaper.
Cottonseed Bombay:—
New Crop £8 1/8. Value steady.
Cottoseed Bombay:—
Dec/Jan. £19 3/8. Sellers.
TONE:—Firm but quiet.
Linseed Bombay:—
Dec/Jan. £21 1/2. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Feroospore, Usual Bold, per ton:
D/J. £20 5/8. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—
D/J. £20 1/4. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—
Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—
D/J. £20 1/4. Nominal.
TONE of Rapeseed:—Slow.
Yellow Cawnpore D/J. £23 1/4. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 15.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
D/J. £20 2/4 nominal. Re-sellers 19 1/2.
TONE:—Market inactive resellers much under support.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked. Spot Net:—
December 36/3. Done.
July/April 35/6. Sellers.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 15.

Para Un River Fine Spot Jan/Feb. 50 1/2.
TONE:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
December 50 1/2. Buyers.
TONE:—Very irregular; closing steadier.
Moderate business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec. 50 1/2. Paid Buyers.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Ready prices record a drop of 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has improved to-day evidencing a rise of about 2 to 4d. in Java Forward prices and of about a pence in B.R.B. Beet Sugar prices Forward Delivery in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 15/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 15.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/March 15/6. Sellers.
July/Sept. 14 4 1/2. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. 14/7. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. 14/7 3/4. Sellers.
TONE:—Neglected.
Cuban Sugar Nov. Dec. sellers 11/-
Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. 11/—. Sellers.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ½ to 2.		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		28 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 8 0
Koger Brass Metal ½ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1½ to 1¾ 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ½ to 1, 1½		62 10 0
French Copper 3/4 to 2		62 6 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		62 8 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Jute were steady in the market though demand was rather slack and confined to few concerns. As usual most of the bazar dealings was in lower denominations among which Howrah was popular.

Coals:—Small enquiry existed for some of the better class stocks but business did not assume more than moderate proportions.

Cotton:—Dunbars were in better request and improved a few points.

Rubbers:—were somewhat irregular but generally speaking undertone was strong.

Miscellaneous:—Apart from fair enquiry for Indian Standard Wagon preference and rise in Calcutta Steam Navigation there was no fresh feature of any interest.

Teas:—With the exception of Bishnauth and Hattikhira, the trend of prices was easier.

Government Securities were unchanged.

The following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 p.c. Loan 1935 9/6; 6 p.c. Bonds 1932 105/8.

S. I. Railways:—Bankura Damodar Riber Railway 60; S. I. Dehli-Rohtas Light 13/11; Hoshiapur Doab Branch 82; Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway rebate 77.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpore 24; Dunbar 190; Kesorak 4/13.

Jutes:—Alliance 531; Budge-Budge 418; S. I. Clive 35/10; Craig 5; Dalhousie pref. 116; Fort William 325; Hooghly ord. 75; Howrah 37; Hukumchand ordy. 10/5; Kamarhatty 573; S. I. Lansdowne 263/8; S. I. National 27/4; New Central ordy. 573; S. I. Pref. 116; Northbrook 51/8; S. I. Orient 191; Reliance 62/4; S. L. Standard 383; S. L. Coals Burrakur 23/8; S. L. Ghusick and Musha 13/12; Janty Central 5/8; Kosoonda and Nyadoo 15/8; Lakurka 19/4; North West fully-paid 45/4; Phulaitan 1/6; Ranegunge 30/4; West Jamuria 5/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I. Corporation ord. 4/12; defd. 3/14; Burma Finance and Mining 5/6; Madan Theatre 3/2; Walford Transport Re. 1; Rubber Ayer Panas 17.25, Galang Besar 3 shilling; 4 1/2 pence; Haytor 14.00; Jeram Kuantan 2.05; Kerla Calicut L 2.14-2; Konalur Rs. 38; Mayfield 6 20; Malamkara Rs. 145; Nyalas 17.50; Perak River Valley 3.75.

Calcutta Steam Navigation 100; Port Shipping 11/M; Indian Standard Wagon pre. 65; Tea Bishnauth 36/12; S. L. Coast India 25/4; Jutlibari 20; Murphulani 11/2; Soon 18/8; Teen Ali 21/4; 5 p.c. 1894/1923 Jaintpore Debentures 90.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1sh. 6 5/32d., and Demand Bills were 1sh. 6 3/16d.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6½
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 985
Bank's buying 3 m/sb D. A. Frcs. 1035
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1020

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 119
Bank's buying 60 d/st D P Rs. 115

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.84 15/16
London—Paris Frcs. 135.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25-15
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Dec. 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Dull.
Bar Gold £4.4.11. Downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8. Unsettled.

Rentes 3 per cent. 44 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/8.
Closing TONE of Silver:—India and China selling; buyers holding back; closed uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd instant.
Bullion Shipment.—Nil.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/16
Bank Demand	1/6 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	159
Shanghai	207
Japan	119 3/8
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Dec. 14.

Belgium	107.03
Athens	380.00
Paris	133.80
Stockholm	18.11
Oslo	23.83
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.15
Prague	163.68

London, Dec. 15.

Exchange on London in Paris 135.40
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy 120.26.

London, Dec. 15.

Exchange Belgium 106.98
—Do—Athens 392.50

New York, Dec. 15.

Demand Bills 4.84.62.

DISCOUNTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/8.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 13 1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.
6 months 4 15/16 per icent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Sovereigns Ready 13.4.9
Sovereigns Forward 13-5.0
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6.6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 71-1-0
Bar Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 70-15-0.
Bar Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 70-13-0

London, Dec. 15.

Bar gold ready sh. 84/11
Silver ready d. 31-10
Silver forward d. 31-10

TONE OF SILVER—
Tone of Silver—Dull. China sold. Market has a less steady appearance. Market closed with sellers at the quotation.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 15.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1920-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 108/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market Quiet and dull.

STOCKS.

London, Dec. 15.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £85 5/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 1/3 —1/8.
Conversion Loan £74 5/8 —3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 54 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/4 —1/4.
Government Securities 3 p.c. 57 1/4 —1/8

SHARES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Hongkong Bank £122 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21.
National Bank £46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £8 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 15.

TONE:—Nominal.

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 16.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 0 0
Elphinstone	"	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	"	0 14 6
Jamshed	"	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	"	1 3 6
Hindustan	"	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 4 6
Phoenix	"	1 4 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	"	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	"	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5203/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	"	1 3 9
David Mill	"	1 4 0
Apollo	"	1 3 2
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 2 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	"	1 3 3
Swan Finlay	"	1 3 0
Gold Mohur	"	1 2 0
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	"	1 2 0
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1 3 6
Sakuntala	"	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	"	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 & 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 3 0
Century	"	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 4 6
Century	"	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 2 0
1386 Tata	"	3 11 0
book Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	"	5 8 0
Century	"	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	"	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	5 15 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	"	6 10 0
Bombay United	"	6 4 0
Black Check.		
550) Sholapur	"	13 12 0
Textile Mill 42½	"	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	"	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	"	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 2 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3 0 0
777 Crescent	"	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	"	1 6 0
Phoenix	"	1 5 0
Kohinoor	"	1 6 0
Kadar Kori Calender.		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 0
David	"	1 3 0

PEOPLE'S PARTY

CLAIM FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

NATIONALISTS' ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Nationalist Party a public meeting was held on Wednesday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Mr. Nariman said when they had appealed to the public the last time, three years ago, for their votes he had asked them to judge them by the work they had done for the city. He asked them now to give votes only if his Party was justified in asking for it, by its actual work. He felt that he was justified in asking for their support, although he was sorry that they had not the advantage of having now as their leader Mr. V. J. Patel who had done so much for the city. If after giving their votes to a particular person the voters found that he had not justified himself in their eyes then they could call upon him to resign his position. That was tht advantage of having a party, and each member of it stood on his own merits for election. The great thing that was necessary was a change in this mentality of the House, and he was sorry the Corporation has not yet Nationalistic in its outlook. But if the public sent his party in a sufficiently large majority it would do its best to change the present mentality of the Corporation, for without that change they would be able to achieve nothing. The first thing that was necessary for the Corporation was to have the power of appointing the Commissioner, for that power was vested even in the mofussil municipalities, and yet when he moved an amendment to that effect in the Council, the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution against it and its members also opposed it in the Council including Sir V. A. Dabholker and the present president of the Corporation, Mr. Joseph Baptista. All their laxity, irregularity, and mismanagement in the Corporation were due to their lack of power to appoint the Commissioner. The Commissioner being an I.C.S. and foreigner he wanted every officer at the head of department to be a European, and even for the smallest offices Europeans were given preference, while capable Indians were given no chance at all. That was the evil of having a foreigner at the head of their Municipal affairs. Again, the Commissioner had done his very best to defeat the Swadeshi resolution of the Corporation brought forward by Mr. Patel. Mr. Nariman asked them to point out any single instance when his Party had failed the city, and had failed to look after their best interests.

"FIVE DARK YEARS."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said their Municipal affairs could be divided into three heads namely constitutional, financial and administrative. Just before the nationalists entered the Corporation they had five years of dismal financial and constitutional failure. The old order was changing. Sir P. M. Mehta was dead and both Sir D. E. Wacha and Sir Ebrahim had practically retired and after the death of Sir P. M. Mehta and before the coming in of the Nationalist Party they were five dark years, as it was during these years that taxation went up by 1½ per cent. wild development schemes were taken up and salaries of Municipal officers were raised. The Municipal Act was disobeyed and almost scrapped. The Commissioner was riding rough-shod over the Act—and the Commissioner had ridden a coach and four over the Municipal Act—and if they ever wanted civil disobedience they should make the Commissioner as their leader, because he was the greatest law-breaker. After the stalwarts had disappeared the successive Commissioners did anything they liked and lakhs upon lakhs were spent and liabilities incurred without budget grants. If there was one provision of the Municipal Act which ought to be sacred, that was with regard to expenditure only sanctioned by the budget grant. But they would find several scores of cases, amounting to a total expenditure of nearly 50 lakhs, in which the Commissioner broke that one provision—spending money for which there was no budget sanction. He asked the voters to use their votes carefully and with sufficient responsibility, so that the right sort of man might now be sent into the Corporation. There were some Corporation members who only come to the Corporation once in three months, so that they might not lose their membership and one of the greatest defaulters in that respect was Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, who put in only the statutory minimum attendance. Then there was Dr. C. Fernandes who came to the Corporation meeting only five minutes before the close so that his name might be mentioned among those present. Mr. Jamnadas said he was now appealing to a ward which had sent in men like Dr. Fernandes and Mr. Pai. Mr. Mohanlal was now informing him that these gentlemen did not propose to stand again—it was a good riddance then! For years Municipal membership was looked upon as the first stepping stone to social position, and that idea must be altogether removed. He asked them to vote for such independent members as Dr. Viegas on whom the Nationalists could always rely for support. Mr. Jamnadas then read out the programme of the Nationalist Party, which contained thirteen heads, the most important of these being the power of appointing the Commissioner. The Nationalists would require 64 votes to dismiss the Commissioner and there were about 50 Nationalist candidates, and if all of them were returned he was sure they would be able to get the remaining votes from independent members. The Nationalists would then go on dismissing Commissioner after Commissioner until the power of appointment was given to the Corporation. That was the only way to bring the Government round and bend it to their will. He asked them not to support the snobocrecy which was now in the asendent in the Corporation,

PARTY'S WORK.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said if they looked to the work of the Nationalist Party during the last 32 months, they would find that it had been faithful to the people and had served them well. They had refused to give an address to the Viceroy although the proposition was passed by a majority. Then again they had given an address to their greatest leader, Mahatmaji, which could never had been possible before. When Deshbandhu Das died the Corporation adjourned without doing any work, and such a thing would not have been possible before the advent of the Nationalists into the Corporation. But for want for a requisite majority they were not successful in lowering the franchise and giving holidays to the school children on the anniversaries of the deaths of their national heroes like Shivaji, Akbar, etc. Nationalists had also decided to destroy no temple or place of worship, but here again for want of a necessary majority his party was not able to achieve much. The Nationalists had sound done work in all directions for the good of the public, their moral and physical well-being. Nationlists had emphatically opposed the spread of liquor traffic in the city and he hoped the voters would help the Nationalists at the next elections and thus give them the majority they required.

ELAN SHEEP AMONG NATIONALISTS.

Mrs. Avantikapai Gokhale said so long as their party were not in a majority they would not be able to achieve anything; and even then it was the duty of the voters to be alive to their rights and responsibility Unless there was constant co-operation between the Party and voters through ward Committees in the different wards, she did not think they would be able to do much for the people. She asked them to appoint such a committee in Girgaum Ward, but first of all the voters' duty was to send in the Nationalists into the Corporation. Indianisation of services was one of the most important questions and without the help of the people they would not be able to do anything. If there was anything which stood for the people it was the Nationalist Party and it was their duty to send it in large numbers into the Corporation. Even among the Nationalists she was sorry to admit, there were people who had done no works for the people, since they rarely attended the Corporation meetings and even then spent most of their time in the tea room. Such people ought certainly not be sent into the Corporation.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai asked whether they were going to send into the Corporation men who were giving them a definite pledge and were bound by a party discipline to do work for the people, or people who stood as independents and did not do any work for the public since they were not bound by any party pledge or discipline. He asked them to send only such men, from among the Nationalists, into the Corporation who had worked for the people and not for the Commissioner or the Government.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar said their main aim should be to send in only such men as had served the public fearlessly, unselfishly and at considerable self-sacrifice.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi said he would answer any questions put to him, and he would only say this that by the work done by his party for the city they would be convinced that it deserved the fullest support of the people. Nationalist Party in Bombay was only an epitome of the National Congress and the country and, therefore, more was the reason why it should be supported by all independent voters.

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UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi who is one of the candidates for election to the Senate of the Bombay University by registered graduates has issued the following manifesto:—

At the request of a few friends, I have been induced to place before you the object with which I am contesting a seat in the Senate of the Bombay University.

I do not propose to indulge in auto-biographical details. If my work or worth have not had so far the good fortune to be known to you, I cannot, by taking upon myself the duty of my own chronicler, satisfy you as to either the one or the other.

Nor do I propose to draw upon my imagination to give you a prophetic forecast of the coming election. And I do not intend to adopt what may be called American methods of election tactics. Nor do I pretend to believe that the election to the Senate will permit me to work any miracle. The constituency of the Registered Graduates is the most intelligent of constituencies and, in my opinion, no useful purpose can be served by magnifying the issues or raising false hopes.

My principal object in coming forward as a candidate is to participate actively in the work of reforming the University on the lines of the Reform Committees' Reporot; and, in particular, to work for an early re-form of the Senate on a broad and representative basis.

I have always believed that a University must in the first place be a centre of national culture intensely modern in spirit and not a mere examining body; and if elected, I propose to assist in the development of the University, so that while it acquires the efficiency and the standard of modern Universities it also helps to develop the characteristic spirit, and outlook of Indian culture.

My work in the field of Gujerati Literature is, I think, to a certain extent, well-known; and I have, so far, in the course of that work, made no secret of my faith in the future of the Vernaculars and the paramount necessity of recognising them as primary vehicles of education. If elected, I will strive to persuade the University not only to recognise the legitimate place of the Vernaculars, but to foster and develop them so as to equip them for their position as living languages of a great progressive people.

In a centre of industry like Bombay the University must also pay particular attention to technological education. The cry has gone forth to foster this kind of education for some time and it is high time that the University did something practical in the matter and it shall be my earnest endeavour to see that this is done in the immediate future.

It shall also be my endeavour to give to classics their proper place in our modern education. The place of classical education in the culture of a nation is, indeed, very great and the necessity of a more scientific and comprehensive study and research of the classics is imperative, if we, while imbibing the modern, and practical education are not to forget the culture which has been the pride of our past and should be the glory of our future.

As my friends in Gujarat and Maharashtra know full well, I am, keen if funds permit, to see a University established for every cultural centre in the Presidency c. Bombay; and, if elected, I hope to assist in the work of early establishment of Universities in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

As I do not want to, weary you at unnecessary length, I have expressed briefly my views on some of the important topics of University interest and, if elected, I shall try my utmost to have these views translated into action by the Senate.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.

16th December 1925.

Previous Closing Rate	18.98
To-day's Opening Rate	18.88
Difference	—10
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bld, Hornby Road Bombay).

JANUARY.

16th, December 1925

Previous Closing Rate	9.74
To-day's Opening Rate	9.84
Difference	+10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.66
Difference	—8

Sewri Closing	366-0-0
Khandi Closing	365-8-0

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S HOUSE BURGLED.

The house of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was burgled into on the night of November 16. The thief made away with gold and silverware worth Rs. 600. The matter was next day reported by Mr. Khandalawalla at the Gamdevi Police Station. In the course of the police inquiries they found a pair of spectacles on the verandah, apparently dropped by the thief while making away with the booty. They were not able to trace the burglar.

Sergeant Thomas, therefore, made an application before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for permission to return the recovered property (spectacles) to Mr. Khandalawalla. The application was granted.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Khandala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

OPEN AIR WIRELESS CONCERT.

The Bombay Municipality by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its eight Open Air Wireless Concert to-day (Thursday) from 6 to 8 p.m. A Select concert of British Vocal and Instrumental Music, arranged by Mr. T. Campbell Rogers, will be broadcast and the same can be listened to in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

LECTURE ON "TENANTS OWNERSHIP HOUSING"

There will be a public meeting to-morrow (Friday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Good-Life League Hall" Hornby Road, Nanabhoy Lane, when Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni will deliver an instructive lecture on "Advantages of Parsi Tenants' Self-help Colony and ownership Housing" and how to start similar Housing Colonies for the Karnatak, Dekkan and Gujarath Residents in Bombay at an Economic rent. There will also be several other speakers to support the "Clerical Housing movement."

TARDEO MILL OPERATIVES UNION

Many mills in Bombay have begun to work, but some of the mills in the Tardeo centre have still not begun it as yet though a sufficient number of operatives are available in the centre. Accordingly Mr. Jhabwala the Hon. Secretary of the Men's Union has made enquiries and been informed that so far as the Jivraj Baloo Mill is concerned it could not be opened as some legal matters in respect of mill management are pending in the High Court. The men have therefore been advised to seek work elsewhere.

PROGRAMME OF MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON

The following programme of Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., (Labour) has been fixed by the All-India Trade Union Congress.

(1) Friday, (18th Dec.) 9 p.m. Labour meeting at Madanpura.

(2) Saturday, (19th Dec.) 6.15 p.m. Public Lecture at Marwadi Vidyalaya, Girgaon, on "Labour's Next Struggle."

(3) Sunday, (20th Dec.) 9 a.m. Labour meeting at Kurla.

(4) Monday, (21st Dec.) 6.30 p.m. Public Lecture at the Servants of India Society's Home under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, on "Labour Party and India".

(5) Monday, (21st Dec.) 9 p.m. Labour meeting at Jacob Circle.

(6) Tuesday, (22nd Dec.) 6.30 p.m. Labour meeting at Damodhar Hall, Parel.

HIGH COURT.

SENSATIONAL BORAH CASE.

MAHMADALLI ALLABUX TO PRODUCE GIRLS IN COURT.

Judgment was delivered by Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court on Wednesday morning on the question of Court's jurisdiction in the case in which Ismailji Abdulali, a Dawoodi Borah, had taken out a rule against the Mullaji Saheb (High Priest) of the Borah community and Mahmadalli Allabux calling upon them to produce in Court his two minor daughters, alleged to have been illegally detained by them, to be dealt with according to law.

His Lordship held that the Court had jurisdiction in respect of the girls even though they were at present in an Indian State of Kathiawar, inasmuch as Mahmadalli Allabux who had control over them was within the Court's jurisdiction.

His Lordship discharged the rule against the Mullaji Saheb, but made the rule absolute against Mahmadalli Allabux who was ordered to produce the girls in Court on the 18th January next when arguments would be adduced by both sides as to what further order should be made regarding the custody of the girls. Mahmadally was also directed to pay to the petitioner the cost of the case from 30th November when the rule was issued against him.

CURREY ROAD TRAGEDY.

WOMAN SUCCUMBS TO INJURY.

Nasiranbi (20), a Mahomedan woman who was stabbed with a razor by her husband Habibulla on Monday noon at Currey Road, succumbed to her injuries on Tuesday at the J. J. Hospital. Habibulla after stabbing Nasiranbi also inflicted wounds by the same razor upon himself on the stomach and died soon after in the J. J. Hospital. Habibulla before his death in his dying declaration on Monday night before Mr. J. N. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate said:—"I struck my wife at noon today on the abdomen with a razor as she was of bad character. I then struck myself with the same razor on the abdomen."

Medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage from the injuries sustained.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by shock and haemorrhage, the deceased having been struck by a razor by her husband Habibulla who is since dead by an act of suicide.

FIND OF DEAD BODY IN SEA

On Wednesday at about 3 a.m. Dinker Pullaji, a peon in the Customs, was on duty at Ballard Pier when he saw a dead body floating in the sea. The body was dragged to the shore and it was found that it was in a decomposed state. It looked to be that of a Mahomedan whose friends or relatives are not yet traced. He had a pair of trousers and tatoo marks on the body.

At an inquest by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, but remarked that there was nothing to indicate whether it was accidental or suicidal.

A CASE OF SUICIDE

Balkrishna Keshav (20), a Hindu residing in Carpenter Street, Falkland Road, was without work. On Monday morning he went out and came home at about 8 p.m. and went to bed without taking his meals. On the following morning he began to vomit and became unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died subsequently.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Vishwanath Kaluram, an old offender with ten previous convictions, to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a silver waist-chain worth Rs. 10.

Two children, a boy and a girl were walking along Kalbadevi Road on Tuesday morning. The accused who was following them cut the chain from the boy's person and took to his heels. A pedestrian seeing the accused cutting the chain had him arrested and made over to the police.

OLD OFFENDERS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ambalal Vassanji and Nanji Velji were charged with house-breaking and theft

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused were undefended.

Mrs. Vrajlal Somchand left her room at Princess Street on December at noon. On her return home she found the lock of her room missing. Getting suspicious that somebody had broken open her room, she saw through a window when she found the accused busy making away with silverware and clothes. The police were informed who came on the spot and made for the accused. Ambalal seeing the policemen rushed upon one of them with a jemmy. A struggle ensued and the accused were secured.

Both the accused who had previous convictions—Ambalal eight while Nanji had three—were committed to the sessions.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

The P. and O. s.s. Rawalpindi with English mails of December 3, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Winter Race meeting: Second Day.

The s.s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 17 (Thu.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Fri.)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Sat)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
Dec. 20 (Sun.)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
Dec. 21 (Mon.)	7h 7m.	6h 6m
Dec. 22 (Tues.)	7h 7m	6h 6m
Dec. 23 (Wed.)	7h 8m	6h 7m

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay Arr.	(Colaba) Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An Urgent Special Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 19th instant at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The class in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, will meet on Thursday, 17th, at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. (A.F.I.) will play music at the Sir P. M. Garden on Friday (the 18th inst.) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Morioka Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore on 15th December.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Shanghai Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore on 7th December 1925.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Sanitation" on the 17th inst. in Wani's Chawl at Kala Chauki Road at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. J. C. Maitra of the Khulna Famine and Bengal Flood Relief fame, a well-known figure in local sporting circles, is a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the Bhuleshwar Ward.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th December 1925 to 6 a.m. 16th December 1925:—

Small-pox attack nil; death nil; Cholera attack nil; death nil; Plague attack nil; death nil; Influenza attack nil; death nil.

Total Mortality this day last year 197. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 61.

A DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF REV. PAIS.

A demonstration has been organised by ex-students, ex-teachers and well-wishers in honour of Rev. Fr. G. L. Pais, the late Principal of Goan Union High School at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Sunday, the 20th inst.) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

POSTAL CIRCLE THANKSGIVING MASS.

The officials of the Postmaster-General's office, the Dead Letter Office, the General Post Office, and the Town, Sub-Offices will offer their Third Annual Thanksgiving Mass in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Burrows Lane, Bombay, at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 20th inst.) After Mass, there will be a reception for subscribers and their families in the School Hall. A Military Band will play choice selections of music before and after the service.

THEFTS AT CRAWFORD MARKETS.

On behalf of the Crawford Markets Association Mr. Jhabwalla has complained to the Police Commissioner about the increasing number of thefts and pilfering caused in the locality both within and without the Markets just at present when the yule tide is in full swing. He has suggested to the Commissioner that a few C. I. D. officials might very well be appointed there to put a stop to the existing state of affairs which does great damage to the business of the men.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1925.

WASTED OPPORTUNITY.

Speaking before the European Association in Calcutta, Lord Reading praised the work of that body during his tenure as Viceroy. To critical Indians it must appear that he wasted an opportunity when a little straight admonition was imperative. The professor of justice did not dwell on the lesson of tea-garden cases. The European Association reflect the general sentiment of Europeans in the country and if their contribution is assessed, we should see in them a drag to political progress. They, however, represent the routine aspect of exploitation in the country, and their annual meetings, if judged by speeches, portend no advantage to India. The general verdict of the Viceroy at the dinner must have been gratifying to him and his audience, for he said:—"Europeans have abundantly demonstrated their devotion to India in all that concerns her welfare, her position, her pride of place and her interests generally." The term "generally" is good, but the Viceroy did not refer to the obstreperous attitude of the Association whenever reform is mentioned. The speech of Lord Reading is a sweet and civil rendering of his oration before the Chambers of Commerce, and we regret that the occasion was not utilised for a valedictory charge regarding the prevalence of racialism in India. Lord Reading's exultation over the supposed repeal of racial discrimination in criminal law was hollow and theatrical. It was Sir Hari Singh Gour who declared the compromise as a trick to perpetuate racial privilege. For Europeans the assertion of extra-territorial privilege is an uncommon advantage, but there is as yet no sign of the practice of equitable trials in this country.

In the servile enthusiasm over the European Association Lord Reading "freely admits that there has been much in the events of the last four years to try the patience of the members of your Association." In his winter speeches Lord Reading was always pandering to the conceit of the Calcutta Europeans that they were doing immense good to India. In 1921 Lord Reading was entertained in that city by Europeans and Indians in a joint reception when the non-cooperators including Mr. C. R. Das were being arrested. The position to-day is changed with Mr. S. R Das, a cousin of the Deshbandhu, installed in the Government of India. If the Viceroy is to-day buoyant over the placidity of the political situation, his comfort is due to the disorderly direction of political forces in India. So hopeless and ineffective has national influence become that the Viceroy is able to applaud the Civil Service insurgents who felt that the purport of the Reforms in their logical outcome "must be to diminish British influence and the British element in the administration and must, therefore, be inimical to their interests." The declaration must have been gratifying to his listeners but it is remarkable that he, expert as he was in the study of human nature, omitted to comment upon the opposition of Indians to the family arrangements of the Civil Service. As far as European pretensions, whether in uniform or mufti, are concerned, there has been in Lord Reading's time an undoubted advance in their hold on this country. Speaking of the political events of 1921-22 Lord Reading said that they had the lesson of patience and firmness; the two virtues became successful through the suspension of the non-cooperation movement and if to-day the bureaucracy is able to gloat over our failure the credit must be given to the laxity of our own national leadership.

If we boil down Lord Reading's speech on continuous co-operation we get very little substance of progress in India. "I shall not pause," he said, "to analyse the reasons for the attitude of discontent among a large and powerful section of the community or to recall the incidents connected with it." Those incidents and the consequent attitude were precisely the most pertinent subject for exposition by the Viceroy before Europeans. He, however, slurred over the duty of a little plain-speaking and told his audience nothing of the responsibility of courteous manners to Indians At the tail end of the speech he affected the Ronaldshay-style of dwelling upon India as a monument of civilization and culture worthy of western indulgence, but Indians will see through the meaning of such specious pomposity. We are afraid that Lord Reading used a valuable opportunity for reading a lesson to Indians through praise to Europeans on the glory of their work in India. No message regarding the practice of civility to Indians was conveyed by him although he was under the shadow of false verdicts in criminal cases by European jury. We remember that in 1921 he spoke of obvious cases of injustice through the system of racial privilege. He is apparently reconciled to purposeless change and therefore he is free to speak aloud of "religious toleration, co-operation and goodwill among all classes." Stupid as was Sir Hubert Carr's complaint that in fiscal matters Indians were importing racial prejudice, Lord Reading did not bestow on him a word of salutary correction. There is no racialism among Indians since all they want is justice Lord Reading wasted a singular opportunity of telling Europeans of their duty by India through the temptation of playing up to his hosts.

LOCAL BOARD FINANCE.

In August and November of last year, the Minister for Local Self-Government for this Presidency held two informal conferences with the Presidents and other representatives of District Local Boards to discuss various questions relating to their financial improvement. As a result of these informal discussions, the Government appointed a committee this year composed of officials and non-officials to report on the question of financial help to the District Local Boards. The Committee was to consider whether the existing grant-in-aid system should be replaced by one under which Government should contribute an annual subsidy to District Local Boards on a percentage basis, that is, give a lump grant bearing a fixed ratio to the actual approved expenditure of the Boards on all subjects other than primary education. The understanding as regards the proposal to make such a lump grant was that the grant should be based on the actuals of the previous year, and the Committee was requested to consider what the ratio should be. The other points to be considered by the Committee were: first, whether such ratio should be the same for each District Local Board or "whether it should vary according to the wealth and natural resources of each Board" and, second, how far these Boards were likely to realise additional revenue by local taxation.

The Committee has now issued a report, the most welcome feature of which is that its members have not shirked the task of suggesting to Government in what manner they can create the necessary addition to the public revenues if they are to spend upon the Boards in the shape of subsidies, the 36 lakhs per annum the Committee recommends for the purpose. There is only one small dissenting minute to the Committee's proposals, that by the Secretary to the Finance Department who hastens to record that he has "signed the report as being in agreement with the principles" laid down in it, but that the signature of its Secretary does not imply the concurrence of the Finance Department in the Committee's recommendations. We hope, with this expression of dissent, punctilious and academic, the Finance Department will be content, and there will be no obstacles on its part to the execution of the Committee's proposals. These relate mainly to two matters. The Committee is in favour of a fixed subsidy, based on the average Local Board expenditure for the past five years, and if this quinquennial system of fixed subsidies is adopted by Government, the financial position of the Boards will improve in the direction pointed out by the Committee. The grant-in aid system did not give stability to that position, and the assessing of annual grants prevented continuity of policy in expenditure. This stability and continuity of policy ought to be the most prominent features of the new system of fixing the subsidy every five years. In regard to the question as to what ratio the subsidy should bear to the Local Board expenditure, and whether it should be the same for each Board, rich or poor, we are glad the Committee has recommended to Government that the ratio ought to be fixed in the proportion of two to one of the Local Board expenditure on all objects of such expenditure other than education. The Committee suggests that this ratio should be the same for all districts. We recognise that such uniformity will ensure the absence of friction and favouritism, but the doctrine of uniformity will be hard to bear for the poorer Boards. There is a good deal in the suggestion in the dissenting minute of the Finance Secretary that the more wealthy Boards should, in the first instance, be willing "to forego the full subsidy in favour of their weaker brethren." These Boards have become rich because they have larger sources of local taxation and they should be encouraged to finance themselves, while the subsidy should operate first in strengthening the position of the poorer Boards. As regards additional revenue through local taxation, the Committee has indicated only two sources, the terminal tax, and the tax on trades and professions The first will prove difficult to collect, the second although unpopular like every new tax will, we believe, yield to the Boards a fair amount of revenue.

As regards the Committee's suggestions about making good the additional burden of 36 lakhs to the public revenues, we are afraid the only practicable one is the proposal to retain all existing tolls on provincial roads, and to re-impose them where they have been abolished. The tolls are expected to bring in twelve lakhs and the Committee recommends that the Government should levy a one-anna cess on Excise revenue throughout the Presidency, such levy being expected to yield about 24 lakhs a year. The only other suggestion the Committee makes to reimburse the Government for the new subsidies to Local Boards is the re-introduction of the Amendment of Stamp Act relating to Transfer of Property, which the Legislative Council rejected last year. But as Government are considering the proposal to transfer to municipalities themselves the right to levy stamp duty within their areas, the re-introduction of the unpopular measure will be divested even of the merit of financial profit which officialdom claims for it; and it will remain still unpopular. As regards the proposed one-anna cess on the Excise revenue, we shall be moving in a vicious circle in expecting additional revenue from a source which the Legislative Council and public opinion are determined to dry up. But Government can find the money if they seriously attempt the policy of retrenchment which they are fond of advertising in their efforts to cajole non official opinion in the Council. It is not so well realised as it ought to be that ours is an Administration notoriously wasteful in expenditure. The Finance Member in this Presidency in a speech in 1922 in the Council himself admitted how the expenditure had grown up by several crores. After the repeated complaint that no visible stop was being put to that growth, retrenchment was promised. A good deal was once made by official apologists of their response to popular representations by agreeing to a cut of 60 lakhs But much more still remains to be done in this direction. As we have indicated on previous occasion, the Government must retrench and must fight for their share of the Income Tax and the Customs dues, instead of putting on additional local taxes.

Notes of the Day.

A Religious War.

The special cable from our Durban correspondent which we publish elsewhere shows how the cause of our countrymen there which is our own has almost been lost for lack of a courageous national policy by Lord Reading's Government. As our correspondent points out, all three parties in the Union Parliament have now pledged their support to the Segregation Bill and it will have a smooth passage at the second reading. The Government of India, therefore, could not have rendered a greater disservice to the cause of Indians in South Africa than by sending the Paddison Commission there to plead before the Select Committee, instead of insisting on a Round Table Conference. For to plead before the Select Committee is a futile mockery. Since the Committee can only make slight alterations of details, and cannot alter the principle of the Bill, namely, segregation, which is an insult to India. The ultimate object of the Bill is to hound Indians out of South Africa and segregation, under which Indians will be driven into locations and reduced to the position of industrial serfs, is the means. The despicable length to which the Whites are prepared to go in order to gain their unholy end is revealed in the message of our correspondent. Colour prejudice and trade jealousy are the principle motives of this outrageous legislation. As though, they were not enough, resort is being had to religious bigotry to aggravate the anti-Indian feeling. The majority of Indian traders are Muslims and, it seems, in addition to the crime of colour and trade efficiency they have committed the crime of having spread their religion among the Natives. So it is not only to be a colour war in South Africa but also a war between the Cross and the Crescent and the battle of Christianity is to be fought by violating the teachings of its founder.

The French Political Situation.

The latest telegrams indicate that M. Briand, the French Premier, will be able to weather the storm of new and overwhelming difficulties only with the greatest exercise of parliamentary ability. The political situation in France means the financial situation and the Minister of Finance in the Briand Cabinet, M. Loucheur, great as was the confidence in his ability on the part of international circles of high finance, found it difficult to convince the Extreme Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies that his new proposals would save French finance from impending peril. The Extreme Left wants Capital Levy. The Extreme Right, which finds in the Senate a body of men very much to its liking, does not at all look favourably on the proposals regarding the rate of taxation of unearned increments, and that of foreign capital. The Upper House in France has been unwilling to allow the rapidly changing French Cabinets to make experiments in taxation at the expense of the solid and staid bourgeois of the "rentier" class. This caution is reflected in the action of the Finance Committee of the French Commons in referring back the finance bills. The way out of the difficulty seems to be only in making another courageous attempt to formulate a new series of proposals which will not terrify the bourgeois element and which will make the Extreme Left hope that they will be a step towards the capital levy. M. Briand is gifted with the adroitness of conduct necessary for the purpose, and the Cabinet's position may yet become stable with the selection of an other Finance Minister.

A Healthy Principle.

We had imagined that one of the healthiest of principles laid down by the Sadler Commission on higher education in India had been accepted by officialdom all over the country. The principle was that official control of secondary education must immediately cease, and the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces have made some advance in translating that principle into practice. The Commission had remarked that "a plan of educational reform based upon a transference to the Department of Public Instruction, as the latter is now constituted in its relation to Government, of the responsibility for recognition of schools now exercised by the University would be regarded as a reactionary measure and as a menace to educational freedom." The remark applied to the Calcutta University, and in framing the constitution of the Boards of Secondary Education, in Bengal and in Bombay, care was taken to see that the University in each Province retained its right of being responsible for the recognition of the schools. The official element on these Boards is not there in an ex-officio capacity, while in the United Provinces, of the 35 members composing the Board, only one is an official with a seat on it in virtue of office. The University of Delhi has a right of expecting that a similar Board for secondary education will be created under its supervision, and the Court of the University must have received with amazement the letter from the Government of India intimating that they are unable to agree to the proposals on behalf of the University for such a Board unless three thoroughly autocratic suggestions they make are agreed to.

Preposterous Suggestions.

These suggestions make a direct autocratic inroad upon the educational freedom and self-respect of the University of Delhi. In the formation of the Board neither the University nor the people are to be allowed any real voice. The University is informed that its scheme to be sanctioned by the Government of India must provide that the Board will be a non-university organisation with the Superintendent of Education, Delhi, as its Chairman, and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, as its final authority. The second proviso for the Government acceptance of the scheme is that the Delhi University as such will exercise no control over the administration of the Board or its funds, and the third onerous condition lays down that the Board will not hold any Matriculation Examination. The University of Delhi, which claims the revenue from fees for the Matriculation Examination, and will have obtained them with a Board under its control, is thus to remain impoverished and as its self-respect will make it impossible to agree to the Government conditions, it will be completely prevented from influencing the methods of secondary education. We understand the University Court has been discussing the Government letter. We hope it will refuse with an unanimous voice to tolerate this autocratic inroad upon its natural powers.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

II*

In my former article, I tried to point out that as far as Reciprocity, or Retaliation, were concerned, I had come to the conclusion, after long and painful consideration, that they would neither of them have any practical effect on the situation, or solve the Indian problem in South Africa. They would both of them be rather like the process, described in the well-known English proverb, of "cutting off your nose to spite your face." The employment of them would only do harm to our fellow-countrymen in South Africa. It would not really affect the Government of the South African Union at all. Indeed that Government would only be too glad to seize the occasion to drive the Indians out of the country by economic pressure. Whenever I think of this, I remember that line of waiting Indians right down Field St., Durban, waiting all day merely to get a seer of rice, in that time when rice was rationed!

There is one further point, that needs to be made perfectly plain in India. Neither Mr. Polak nor I realised it quite clearly in 1922, when we urged them the logical argument which now follows:—It may be said, "India cannot with any consistency at all remain in the British Empire, when it is no longer a Commonwealth of Nations at all." We might threaten then to go out of the Empire.

This argument might hold good, if the appeal were made to Canada, or New Zealand, or Australia, where the British Empire really means something, and where also there is a strong democratic feeling in favour of the British Empire itself becoming a Commonwealth, where each member in the group has democratic rights of its own. The argument, that India was likely to go out of the British Empire, if Colour Bar Bills were introduced and passed, would carry weight in these democratic countries. But South Africa is not a democratic country at all, and it has not even a British white population. It is an aristocracy of a million "whites" ruling over six millions voiceless and voteless "blacks"; and the whites are not more than one-third British. The great majority are Dutch. For the Dutch, the British Empire means nothing at all. They could be only too glad to be out of it, if they could manage their own naval defence. A few Dutch, it is true, have been deeply impressed by what happened after the Boer War and by the way in which self-government was restored to them when the War was over. But the majority are still hostile to the British. In the late European war, it was only the personality of General Botha, which prevented a wide-spread rebellion. Things came to a head suddenly, and the decision to side with the British in the war had to be taken all at once. General Botha gave the lead, and General Smuts followed; and so South Africa remained within the Empire throughout the war, with only a small rebellion.

But there has been an immense reaction since General Botha has died. General Smuts has been driven out of power, in spite of his coalition with the British in what was called "the South African Party". General Hertzog is now Prime Minister, riding into power on the Dutch vote. Behind him, is one still more a "Nationalist" than General Hertzog himself. His name is Tilemann Roos; and his office is Minister of Justice. He is to-day the "Power behind the Throne"; and he is able to rebute General Hertzog to his face for not being anti-Asiatic enough. He is also anti-British. It is practically certain that he would only too gladly welcome the Indian question as a pretext for breaking loose from the British Empire altogether. That is why the Government of India is in such a terrible plight.

Therefore, though it may be logically quite true, that these anti-Asiatic Bills are making it impossible for self-respecting Indians to remain in the same Empire with South Africa, yet, as an argument, it will carry no weight at all with the Dutch, who are also in power. Rather, they will say: "Very well, for goodness sake, get out of the British Empire. We don't care a straw for that! We ourselves would secede, if we could; but the time has not come yet."

So then it may be regarded as certain, that all these arguments about Reciprocity, Retaliation, British Empire citizenship, etc., are simply thrown away on South African politicians. In my last article, I shall try to show the argument which may really count and have effect.

(To be continued.)

*The first article appeared on 16th inst.

ASIATIC BILL

PASSING OF SECOND READING CERTAIN.

WHAT THE BILL REALLY INVOLVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, Dec. 16.

All the three parties have now pledged support to the new Asiatic Bill. Gen. Hertzog has a solid backing when the Bill appears before Parliament. Therefore, the passing of the second reading is quite certain. Afterwards only slight changes may be made at the Select Committee stage. What the Bill really involves may be seen from the following speech by Rev. Fick: "Government did not want the Indians to become a part and parcel of the South African population, nor to encourage the Asiatics trading which sucks the life-blood from South Africa. The Indians were parasites; furthermore, they spread Muhammadanism through Indian traders among the Natives, undermined the influence of Christianity and became subversive to the White civilization. The Indians being British subjects could not be summarily ejected like the Chinese. Therefore, they must try to regulate the Indians placing such restrictions upon them that they find it impossible to live in South Africa. The Bill, therefore, provided the Indians only to live in areas segregated." Rev. Fick is a member of Parliament and Government supporter, therefore, authoritative. The Mayor of Durban presided at the meeting which the newspaper reports declared to be entirely free from party politics. A town councillor present urged that something must be done to bring pressure on the Asiatics to leave South Africa.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT?

MOSUL QUESTION SOLUTION LIKELY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Geneva.—Matters appear to be shaping towards a settlement of the obstinately-contested Mosul question between Britain and Turkey. Conferences are proceeding, and a general rumour bears out the anticipation that the Brussels line will be adopted as the frontier with possible economic adjustments.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND IRAQ.

WILLING TO EXTEND MANDATE TO 25 YEARS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Geneva.—It is understood that Sir A. Chamberlain assured the Council that Britain was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq to 25 years, and pointed out that this period was the maximum, and there was nothing to prevent Iraq entering the League earlier, thus shortening the British obligation.—Reuter.

RATIFICATION OF ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY

UNOFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 16

Geneva.—Reuter is informed unofficially that while the Brussels line will be maintained there will be provisions for a free economic intercourse between Mosul and Turkish Kurdistan and also guarantee for the use of the Kurdish language and ratification of 25 years' Anglo-Turkish Treaty.—Reuter.

MORE OF "ATROCITIES" STUNT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Geneva.—Further evidence of the atrocities in Mosul is contained in the additions to General Laidoner's report (see message of 10th December.) The Commissioners place the responsibility on the shoulders of the 62nd Regiment of Turkish infantry, and depict the horrors of forced and hurried deportations and massacres. They relate incidents of women being violated and buried alive under stones and state that at Baijo alone forty men were taken from their families and assassinated in a remote building by Turkish soldiers, who were anxious not to be disturbed during their orgies. Columns were marched six to ten days without food and several on falling out were immediately massacred. The Commissioners draw attention to the fact that Christians were not ill-treated by the Kurds who protested to the Turks and refused to carry out the Turkish orders to massacre the deportees whereupon the Turkish shot several Kurdish chiefs. A number of Kurdish and Moslem chiefs on the frontier have expressed their desire to be placed within Iraq frontiers in order to procure their safety.—Reuter.

TURKISH PROTEST AGAINST ACCUSATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Geneva.—The Turkish Delegation, writing to the Secretary-General of the League, protests against the accusations of Turkish atrocities alleged to have been made by the Chaldean ecclesiastics as inventions and cites a passage in the Commission of Enquiry's report purporting to show that the British authorities distributed 1,900 rifles and ammunition among the Assyrian tribes.—Reuter.

A MEMORABLE SESSION

LAST LEAGUE MEETING'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

TURKS AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Geneva.—Sir Austen Chamberlain interviewed by Reuter said that three things made the present meeting of the League of Nations important, firstly the settlement of the Graeco-Bulgarian dispute which might have had calamitous consequences, secondly the Mosul settlement which Britain had accepted and welcomed, though he was at present unaware of the entire terms of the decision. As regards the Iraq the mandate for twenty-five years was the maximum mandate and it would cease the moment independent Iraq joined the League. He declared it had been impossible to hold conversations with the Turks as there was no common ground. "We are very anxious to create good relations. If Turkey is now willing to start from the decision of the League we will be happy to converse with her." Thirdly the deposit of the Locarno Agreement with the Secretariat would render the session memorable.—Reuter.

LONDON AGREEMENT.

ALL STAGES PASSED BY DAIL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Dail Eireann has passed all the stages of the London agreement after eight hours' debate. There were several divisions on all sections of the Bill, but Government's majority averaged over 30.—Reuter.

REBUILDING OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

After considering numerous proposals from eminent architects like Sir Edwin Lutyens for several months, the London County Council, tonight, decided to rebuild the Waterloo Bridge with provision for six lines of the vehicular traffic. The alternative proposal, which was favourably considered, but was eventually rejected, was the appointment of a Technical Commission to consider the possibility of saving the old bridge by underpinning.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE RECEIVES DR. F. OLDRIEVE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Dr. Frank Oldrieve, who departs for West Africa on 6th January, to form branches of the Empire Leprosy Relief Association in Nigeria, the Gold Coast Colony, and Sierra Leone, thereafter proceeding to the West Indies in connection with an all-Empire campaign was, to-day, received by the Prince of Wales who is deeply interested in the work of ridding the Empire of leprosy. It will be recalled that he was greatly moved on the occasion of his visit to the leper settlement at Basutoland. He was gratified to hear that a number of lepers were recently allowed to return to their homes cured by the latest treatment.—Reuter's Special.

RIDDING BURMA OF SLAVERY AND HUMAN SACRIFICE.

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

Arrangements have been made for three officers, of the Burma Frontier Service to visit Hukawng valley with a view to effecting the release of all slaves. It is hoped that by April next every slave within the valley will be emancipated. This visit to Hukawng valley is being made in pursuance of the policy initiated as the result of His Excellency the Governor's visit in January last and has been approved by the Government of India. Arrangements are being made for providing land outside the valley for those who wish to leave and to those who are willing to remain in the valley. Generous terms are being offered so that the effect of emancipation may be felt as little as possible by the salve-owners. The head of the expedition, Mr. J. T. O. Barnard C. I. E., who visited Hukawng valley during the last spring to make a preliminary survey of the number of salves, and who possesses wide experience of the peoples of these parts has been instructed to meet the Naga chiefs who are said to practise human sacrifice and to express again the British Government's abhorrence of this abominable practice. Sir Harcourt Butler at his visit decided that one of the most effective methods of putting a stop to human sacrifice was to cut off supplies and this visit of Mr. Barnard and his fellow officers is expected to have salutary result, in completely restricting the supply of victims from this side of the frontier. As a result of his tour in this very malarious and inaccessible area it is hoped that Mr. Barnard may be able to make further suggestions so that it may be brought home to the Nagas and other residents in these remote territories the determination of the Government to do everything possible to eradicate slavery and human sacrifice. The personnel of the expedition includes Mr. J. T. O. Barnard C. I. E., Mr. A. W. Porter, Mr. T. P. Dewar, Captain C. J. Fraser M. C. and Captain J. F. Bowerman.—A. P.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

EUROPEANS AND OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

LESSON OF PATIENCE AND FIRMNESS.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Two hundred and seventy people assembled at the Saturday Club tonight for the annual dinner of the European Association. Sir Hubert Carr presided and amongst the distinguished guests were His Excellency the Governor, Lady Lytton, Viscount Kinesworth, Lady Hermoine Lytton, Lord Meston, the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das and the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra.

Proposing the toast of the health of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India Sir Hubert Carr said that since the last annual dinner an improvement in the political conditions generally had supervened and it was therefore more than ordinary pleasure to welcome those who were so pre-eminently responsible for the administration of the country. He regretted that her Excellency Lady Reading could not be with them that evening and hoped that she might be speedily restored to health.

Those who were looking ahead, both Englishmen and Indians, recognised that the safety and success of their interests went hand in hand with the security and contentment of the country and it was becoming increasingly clear that the ends and policy of the European Association were far from being in any way antagonistic to the interest of India. They were gaining support and he was glad to report that the Association was strengthening its position generally and the work of extension specially in Bombay and Southern India was showing very promising progress.

RACE PREJUDICE.

He deprecated that in both fiscal and industrial matters race was being regarded as an essential qualification for rights and privileges that should be common to all. This was a condition to which they could never agree. Unless, however they were alive to the drift of this policy they should find themselves without civic freedom enjoyed by those born in the country and which the British had earned by services rendered. It seemed to him that the co-operation required by the Government of India Act was very easy to conform to. It merely demanded that all parties, Indian and British, should practise collectively good will which existed so widely amongst individuals. Such co-operation was not a racial matter nor did it demand that they should all be on the same side in the field of politics and the Government of India had never so interpreted the demand.

It was a matter of great satisfaction that the improvement of conditions in the services had led to a large degree of contentment and better recruitment. There still remained, however, certain European officers to receive the benefit of the improved conditions recommended by the Lee Commission. That night afforded the last occasion they would have of welcoming Lord Reading and the prevailing sentiment was one of gratitude for the work his Excellency had done for India.

TRIBUTE TO VICEROY.

During the difficult years Lord Reading had maintained a steadfast course on the lines laid down for India's progress yielding neither to threats nor persuasion but so grasping the needs of the country that at the end of his five years his Excellency was able to lay down his office knowing that the country was in an essentially sound condition and comparable to any large country in the world as regards the contentment of its people and the general conditions of law and order.

To her Excellency Lady Reading India owed its best thanks for the widespread practical interest she had shown in various philanthropic institutions. He assured the Viceroy on behalf of the European Association that not only had his services to India and the Empire won their admiration and gratitude but that they formed a worthy addition to the achievements of their race in India, in which they had a justifiable price.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the toast said:—

Some of those present to-night may recall the observation made by me in December, 1922, when I first met the members of the Association. You, Hubert, then informed me that your Association had accepted the *fait accompli* of the Reforms and that you had decided willingly and loyally to assist in carrying into effect those promises which his Majesty's Government had made and to which all political parties in Great Britain were pledged. You added that the Association would take an active part in the political life of India and that you were convinced that the only wise course for your community was to seek to be represented as other communities were represented in the reformed scheme of the Government and to keep the views and interests for which your Association stood prominently before the country and then Government. I then expressed and now repeat my gratification at this decision and it has been a source of great satisfaction to me in the years which have since passed to see your Association growing in strength and organisation and taking a leading part in public life and in the discussion of all questions of importance to India's future. Whatever differences of opinion there may have been as to the exact form and extent of the great first march forward of India along the road to responsible Government it was but natural that the members of your Association, sprung from the ancient home of self-Governing institutions, members of a great Empire fostered on these principles, would wish to leave behind them in India after their long association with her some impress of those benefits and advantages which the Homeland and the Great British Dominions so abundantly enjoy. I rejoiced then and rejoice now that you were determined in your legitimate pride of British rule and the British connection in India to help India to share in those great traditions in which you yourselves had been nurtured and to assist her forward stage by stage. Your participation had a special value as you were in a position to spread abroad not ony the knowledge of the benefits but also the spirit which underlies representative institutions and by which alone responsible Government can succeed.

As my time draws to a close and I look back on the events since April 1921, one of the most gratifying aspects of the Reforms and not the least remarkable has been the spirit of their reception by the non-official Europeans. There must have been some among the community who, regarding the Reforms from the narrower point of view, could not have welcomed them at their inauguration and who felt that their logical outcome must be to diminish British influence and the British element in the administration and must therefore be inimical to their interests. Nevertheless as you, Sir Hubert, have so clearly explained the community as a whole with admirable sanity and generosity took the longer view and not only have the Reforms been loyally received by the community generally but individual non-officials have taken a very prominent part in the new Legislatures. I have been deeply impressed by their devotion to these new activities, by their keen interest in the work of the administration and by their public spirit in service on committees and commissions. There is hardly a single measure of first class importance recently adopted by the Government after enquiry by bodies of this nature to which the European non-official community in India have not materially contributed. The part they have played in public life has followed the principles which are included in the articles on the constitution of your Association to foster relationship of cordiality and co-operation with Indians working constructively for the good of India nor has this cordiality and co-operation with Indians been treated only as an ideal principle. I have been greatly impressed with the extent to which it has been put into practice by European non-officials.

SPIRIT OF ACCOMMODATION.

I cannot too highly praise the spirit of accommodation and reasonableness shown in connection with a measure such as that relating to discriminative privileges in the Criminal Procedure Code. In other measures also severely exercising Indian opinion, as for example the cotton excise duty to which you, Sir Hubert, have referred, the European element has been prompt in expressing warm and genuine sympathy with the Indian point of view and in rejoicing when Indian aspirations have been fulfilled. Europeans have abundantly demonstrated their devotion to India in all that concerns her welfare, her position, her pride of place and her interests generally. The Reforms called for two essential conditions,—a will to co-operate and a will to succeed. The members of this Association have loyally striven to provide both. They have entered political life cheerfully, accepting the policy of his Majesty's Government and fully and actively determined, so far as they can, to assist in the execution of its object and purpose. Their action has been guided not merely by a desire to follow the policy because it is that of his Majesty's Government, but by a firm conviction, as you Sir Hubert, have made clear of the justice and necessity in the interests of India's welfare, of meeting India's rational aspirations for political development.

In giving a reformed constitution to India the British Parliament called for co-operation and offered new opportunities for the service. To both of these advances you have generously responded. I observed, Sir Hubert, that both you and I to-night have made frequent use of the term co-operation and as you rightly observe it seems to be used in different senses at times according to the fancy of the speaker. It is obvious however that you and I use the terms in the same sense, for your definition of the work though it may not be entirely comprehensive, is an interpretation to which I can heartily subscribe. Co-operation does not entail continuous support of the policy

(Continued on page 10)

CRISIS IN FRANCE

M. LOUCHEUR RESIGNS

SEQUEL TO FINANCE COMMITTEE'S VOTE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Paris.—M. Loucheur has resigned.

LATER.—M. Loucheur himself was present at the Chamber's Finance Committee which confirmed last night's decision regarding fresh taxation and sinking fund. Discussion centred on the issue whether the Commission should ask Government to submit new proposals or the Committee itself to draft the scheme. Subsequently, Mm. Malvy and Lamoureux, Chairman and Rapporteur of the Finance Committee, respectively, called on M. Briand and explained the exact significance of the Committee's vote. M. Malvy after the meeting, declared that the Committee's decision to refer back the whole of the Government's fiscal proposals was in no way aimed against M. Briand. M. Loucheur then called on M. Briand, and tendered his resignation.—Reuter.

DOUMER APPOINTED FINANCE MINISTER.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Paris.—M. Doumer has been appointed the Finance Minister.—Reuter.

REVERT TO THE PREWAR RATIO.

MR. A. D. SHROFF'S SUGGESTION TO CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Mr. A. D. Shroff has submitted to the Currency Commission a memorandum of his views on the Indian currency and exchange problems. His conclusions are as follows:—

The Indian Currency System as hitherto based on the Gold Exchange Standard has failed to work in the interests of India.

The Indian Currency System must now be definitely placed on a gold standard accompanied by a gold currency.

The Government should undertake free coinage of gold and a gold mohur of the same weight and fineness as the British Sovereign should be minted in India. The Mohur should exchange for rupees at the rate of 15 rupees to the mohur, one rupee being equivalent to 7.53 grains fine gold.

No further coinage of rupees should be undertaken. The Government should announce a date before which all holders of rupees should be given the option of converting them into notes or gold mohurs. After that date the rupee should cease to be legal tender.

The Government policy of preserving stability of internal prices to stability in exchange has resulted in aggravating the economic depression mainly arising out of factors beyond the control of India.

The change in ratio as desired by Government is both undesirable and unjustifiable.

The pre-war ratio of 1/4 gold should be reestablished in India in place of the fictious ratio of 2s. to the rupee.

One-rupee notes must be reissued and their use encouraged by adoption of devices directed to prolong their life in circulation.

The Paper Currency Department must be handed over to the Imperial Bank of India.

The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve in future must be as follows:—

(a) 40 per cent of the total notes issued must be backed by gold mohurs or gold. For the first five years this portion of the reserve may consist of gold or gold and silver.

(b) The remainder must be invested in securities of the Government of India and of the United Kingdom, the latter at no time to exceed 25 p. c. of total reserve.

(c) Subject to the uninterrupted maintenance of the 40 p. c. metallic reserve 10 p. c. of the total Reserve may be invested in Inland Trade Bills, maturing within 90 days from the date of purchase and bearing the endorsement of an approved Bank.

The Gold Standard Reserve must be abolished. The 40 Million pounds of securities held at present in the Reserve must be transferred to India and placed to the credit of the Paper Currency Reserve in the form of gold.

The Government should continue their new practice of remitting Home Charges by purchase of Sterling in India. But these operations would be better carried out by the Imperial Bank of India than by the Finance Department in Delhi or Simla. In any case the Government should adopt the practice of immediately publishing figures of their purchases of sterling in India for the information of the public.

Sentiment is a factor of no small significance in matters relative to currency and exchange and the Government would do well in future to respect public opinion and sentiment in this regard.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA

JAPAN DESPATCHES TROOPS.

WARNING TO CHINESE GENLS

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Tokio.—In view of the situation in Manchuria the War Office announces its decision to bring the Japanese garrison in Manchuria to the full strength immediately. A thousand troops are being despatched from Korea pending the arrival of 25,000 from Kurume. The Japanese Commander of Kwantung has warned the warring Chinese Generals that fighting will not be allowed in the region of the South Manchuria Railway or in the Japanese zone.—Reuter.

HIS MAJESTY REZA KHAN.

TAKES OATH OF OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Teheran.—With extraordinary magnificence and grandeur, His Majesty Reza Khan Pehlvi performed the ceremony of taking the oath of his office before the members of Parliament. In his opening speech, His Majesty showed great appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the people, and promised to do his utmost for the future welfare and progress of Persia. At the conclusion His Majesty left Parliament in the Royal carriage amidst loud cheers of the people.—Reuter.

TWO CONFLICTING EMOTIONS.

VICEROY-DESIGNATE ON HIS FUTURE TASK.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood confessed to two conflicting emotions when he thought of the Viceroy's task, while speaking at a banquet of the Society of Yorkshiremen. Mr. Wood said that a man would be strangely devoid of imaginative sense if he did not feel his blood run more quickly as he reflected on the greatness of such an opportunity and would be strangely self-complacent if he felt able to approach it without grave misgiving about his capacity.

SELECTION OF MILITARY SECRETARY.

Mr. Wood, the Viceroy-designate, has selected Major Charles Offlo Harstey to be his Military Secretary on his appointment as the Viceroy, and at present retains the services of Sir G. F. de Montmorency as Private Secretary, Colonel Wingate Muir, Comptroller, and Colonel Norman Walker, Surgeon.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Headed "India's Recovery", the "Daily Chronicle" in a leader says that Lord Reading was entitled to point with pride to the economic side of his great Viceroyalty as reviewed in his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The "Chronicle" believes that India's national growth must increasingly seem to depend upon her economic up-building and there Lord Reading's fame is secure as a master of architects.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN TEA PRICE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to a questioner who suggested that the recent rise of six pence per lb. in the wholesale price of tea was due to restrictions on supplies, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister promised to ask the Food Council to inquire into the causes of the increase.—Reuter's Special.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Safeguarding of Industries' Bill has passed the Committee stage without alteration.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Patna.—His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Hammond visited the new capital area of Patna on Tuesday morning.

Patna.—His Excellency Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler visited the General Hospital and the Medical College, Patna, on Tuesday.

Calcutta.—His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Hunbury and Mr. Thomas, on Monday.

CABLE ITEM.

London.—In a replayed Cup match, Grimsby beat Kettering by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

SELECTION FOR SANDHURST

WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD.

SKEEN COMMITTEE EVIDENCE

DELHI, Dec. 16.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee held another sitting to-day and examined witnesses mostly in public and partly 'in camera'. The first witness examined was Lt. Colonel Houghton, Commandant, Prince of Wales College, Dehra Dun. The President told the witness that Mr. Ritchey had suggested yesterday that boys be selected at the age of 17 at Matriculation stage and he sent as scholars to Dehra Dun for two years.

Witness did not favour this suggestion. He admitted it might widen the source of recruiement for Sandhurst but from Dehra Dun's point of view he would oppose it. Boys at Dehra Dun would consider them as outsiders. He was emphatically of the opinion that to produce the best material boys must be caught as young as possible and then be brought up at Dehra Dun.

Pundit Motilal Nehru suggested that one way of widening the door was to let the Principals of various colleges and schools nominate boys and send them up for selection for Sandhurst. Then these boys should go through a competitive examination and from those who pass that examination a selection for Sandhurst be made.

Colonel Haughton saw no objection to the proposal. He himself was nominating candidates who were sent up for selection to Sandhurst but he opined that while this would widen their scope, they could get from the present state of education only a certain amount of material and not great deal. Education was defective. He quoted the instance of a graduate clerk under him who was very ignorant and when he (witness) was angry with him he produced three pages of quotations from Wordsworth. He had learned it by heart but did not understand its purport. Witness saw no reason why students should be made to learn such literature.

Pundit Motilal Nehru pointed that this was perhaps an extreme case and there were brilliant scholars as well produced by Indian Universities. Was it that the witness considered that Dehra Dun education was superior?

Colonel Haughton replied that Dehra Dun education was not superior but was of a different type suited for military purpose.

Pundit Motilal Nehru quoted the following opinion of Sir John Maynard:—"I have seen a batch of young gentlemen selected in India for Sandhurst under the existing practice. They seem to me, well mannered, young gentlemen and if I may venture to say so remarkable neither for brain nor for physique. Ehe character may have been there but it did not yet show itself in manner or appearance. I think I could have picked off the playing field of the Punjab University a larger number of better candidates if all ideas of family and military traditions were explicitly abandoned."

Witness agreed that the scope could be widened but felt that proper material would not be great deal.

Questioned by Captain Hira Singh who pointed out that the competitive sistem suggested by Pundit Motilal Nehru would eliminate the class most fitted for army but not clever in paper test, witness replied that this would not be so because the test would be for boys selected by principals and witness held that a boy going up for Sandhurst must have proper educational qualifications.

Captain Dafle suggested the addition of a naval wing to Dehra Dun institution.

Witness had no objection.

Captain Dafle further asked whether if an Indian Sandhurst was to be established it should be distinct from present Dehra Dun Institution or at the same place.

Colonel Haughton replied that the present institution should form part of the Indian Sandhurst. It should represent the junior course whilt Sandhurst the senior course, so that the same spirit, traditions and *esprit de corps* be formed right up through.

Mr. Zorawar Singh asked: Why was the Indore Cadet College closed? Was it because it had proved a failure?

Colonel Haughton replied that the reason was due to the Armistice when requirements stopped.

Mr. Zorawar Singh asked the witness to modify his views put on the paper that the landed aristocracy did not ccer suitable ground for recruitment. On the other hand if the second and the succeeding sons were turned on to a military career they would do well as they had a stake in the country.

Witness agreed provided these men were taken hold of at an early age. Further questioned the witness expressed the opinion that, given equal educational opportunities there was little to choose between the sons of the Indian officers and the boys of other classes. At present the majority of boys in his college came from professional classes.

Mr. Jinnah said that maximum vacancies in the officers' rank in India might be taken at 150. Supposing India had to fill up these every year how to produce necessary candidates.

Witness replied that it depended on how much they would expand Dehra Dun. If they wanted 100 they would have to expend Dehra Dun to 1100 boys. He personally would like to expand it to 400 and then start another Dehra Dun. Two years hence on the present basis Dehra Dun would be able to supply 8 candidates.

SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Jinnah:— Your opinion is that we must have specialized institutions.

Witness: Yes. Past experience points to that.

Pandit Motilal asked whether when the Indore School was good enough to produce men for war it should be good enough for peace time.

Witness: We had to get rid of a good deal of the material.

Pandit Motilal: Even then 36 out of 50 who passed was a good record.

Witness: I don't know how many hold commission.

Mr. Sethna pointed out that according to the witness it would cost an Indian officer's son Rs. 19 000 and a Civilian's son Rs. 27,000 to get his education at Dehra Dun and Sandhurst. Considering that Civil Service was more paying and cost a boy's education less was it not the reason that the army career was not selected. Why was witness opposed to cheapening this education.

Colonel Haughton replied what he meant was that the educational standard must be kept up. He had worked with the Japanese Officers and was of the opinion that with some exceptions they were not well educated. They had extraordinary good spirit as soldiers but were not good tacticians.

Replying to another question witness said if an Indian Sandhurst was established it should be at Dehra Dun. He told Dr. Ziauddin that he would prefer Sandhurst to be associated with the present college.

Captain Hirasingh asked whether it was not a fact that Indian officers sent their best sons for Army while Civilians only their inferior sons who could not get on elsewhere.

The President ruled the question out of order as the witness could not be expected to answer it. It must be known to the Governor who selected boys.—A. P.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Dec. 15.

Mr. Ritchie continuing his evidence before the Sandhurst Committee in his written statement, said that there was not much need for extension of publicity. "As regards field recruitment it must not be judged in relation to the population of India, but in relation to the number of boys who are by age and education eligible for examination." These he calculated were 15,000. The lack of recruits was mainly due to the lack of traditions, absence of army careers in the past and attraction of other professions and services. Another factor was the age of 18 at which candidates must appear. "At this age a boy generally passes the Matriculation and is studying in the Intermediate class and the boy's inclination then is not to leave college." On the question of poor educational attainments of candidates Mr. Ritchey said that better education must be specially provided. This had already been recognised when the Dehra Dun College was founded. He believed that more candidates of better class would be available if candidates were selected either at the matriculation or at the degree stage. He made three suggestions, namely, firstly that the age be reduced to 17 and candidates be chosen at the matriculation stage and sent for two years to Dehra Dun before going to Sandhurst. This would increase the number and would include brilliant scholars. It would be easy to judge who of these would do well for Sandhurst. As for others they could take the Intermediate University certificate and go elsewhere. Secondly he suggested a system of University commissions on lines similar to those in English universities. Ultimately Mr. Ritchey held that the opening of an Indian Sandhurst was inevitable.

Questioned by Mr. Burden, Mr Ritchey said he was a member four or five times of the Selection Board for selecting cadets for Sandhurst. He found that a great percentage of those who appeared before them had been put up by their relatives and had no predilection about joining the Army at all.

Replying to Dr. Ziauddin, witness suggested that they could either send boys for military training to places like Dehra Dun college or they could institute university commissions. Replying to another question he thought four or five boys would be enough to be trained up for each vacancy. Regarding formation of a Board for supervising military education Mr. Ritchey thought such a Board should be purely advisory and not executive. Its main function might be to appoint examiners.

Pandit Motilal quoted from the replies of the Principals of some four colleges who stated that they were not aware of the terms relating to recruitment for Sandhurst and said much less could students know them.

Mr. Ritchey then modified his view about publicity and thought that the defect must be removed.

Mr. Sethna asked what were the poor results in respect of the Selection due to?

Mr. Ritchey said they were partly due to lack of knowledge of colloquial English, partly to nervousness and good deal due to ignorance.

Witness did not agree with the suggestion that compulsory military training should be introduced in schools. This would lower the standard of such education.

Pandit Motilal said he was reading Sir John Maynard's statement last night and he was struck by the views he had expressed. Sir John had stated that the cost of living must be kept down. English tailoring and other extravagance must be kept down and candidates must be selected irrespective of the class they came from.

Mr. Ritchey admitted that the cost of living must be kept down, but felt that the whole question turned on fees. This same was the difficulty in establishing public schools in India.

Pandit Motilal suggested it was easy to exaggerate the importance of English public schools.

Witness agreed, but pointed out that Dehra Dun which was trying to follow English public schools had nevertheless produced better results.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out that no such public school system prevailed in France or Germany or the United States.

Witness replied that in France and Germany there was more or less compulsory military training on a national scale.

Pandit Motilal suggested that if there was larger publicity and more prizes were held out by increasing the number of cadets there would be no lack of candidates; for, all other professions were already overcrowded.

Captain Hira Singh remarked that suitable material for the Army did not exist in colleges and universities.

Witness did not agree. The material was there, but did not come out because of lack of opening, absense of traditions, the difficulty about proceeding to a foreign land for education at the age of 17 or 18 and high cost.

Captain Hira Singh asked if better material would be forthcoming.

Witness replied he would not say better material would be forthcoming, but larger number of better class men would be forthcoming. Already they had selected some excellent material.

Mr. Zorawar Singh asked why it was that the sons of the Chiefs with the exception of the eldest son did not come to the military profession through the Chiefs' College.

Witness replied that they generally liked to go back to their State and live there.

Mr. Zorawar Singh next pointed out that the existing selection narrowed down the field because a person might be a good candidate, but a Deputy Commissioner might reject him because of the absence of family service.

Witness agreed.

Mr. Zorawar Singh suggested that every boy who chose to try should be allowed to come up to Simla and there the selection should take place. Boys could come at their own expense and take the risk.

Mr. Ritchey thought it would be foolish to let 300 boys come up for selection from all parts of India when 10 had to be selected.

Questioned by Mr. Jinnah, witness said he was not aware what test the local Governments applied in rejecting applications.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked whether witness could suggest any method of preparing boys for selection for Sandhurst.

Witness referred to his suggestions in his statement.

Further questioned by Mr. Rao witness agreed that either the age should be raised to 18½ years or the boy be selected after the matriculation stage.

Mr. Ritchey examined by Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum agreed with him that the suspicion that only some classes were favoured should be removed.

The Nawab further asked whether the English public school was noted because of its general education or military aspect of it.

Witness said both.

The Nawab remarked that witness had referred to the drawbacks in Indian character and temperament compared with the British. Was there nothing to counter-balance it in favour of the Indians?

Witness did not reply.

The Nawab thereupon said: "Not even that the Indians can bear heat and cold better than the Europeans?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Burden asked whether public schools system had proved a suitable means towards obtaining cadets for the Army, whether such residential schools enabled boys to learn discipline and exercise discipline over others and whether that improvement in education in India was necessary to get larger number of cadets for the Army.

Witness agreed.

Mr. Jinnah asked supposing witness's suggestions were carried out how many boys would be joining Dehra Dun?

Witness: 1,000.

Mr. Jinnah said the vacancies would be ten a year of which 6 would be filled by Dehra Dun and only four from outside. He asked whether it was not amazing to hear that the rest of India could not produce four cadets.

Witness said it was.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.—(A. P.)

CONGRESS SPECIAL TRAIN TO CAWNPORE.

A special train will leave Victoria Terminus on Tuesday the 22nd instant. Those who wish to reserve their berths should immediately send their names with railway fares to the Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay, before Friday the 18th instant. 1st class Rs. 88-2; 2nd class Rs. 44-1; 3rd class Rs. 20-8. The above rates are for single journey from Bombay to Cawnpore. The exact time of starting the special will be notified hereafter.

PROVINCIAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE.

RYOTS' INDEBTEDNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DHARWAR, Dec. 16.

The fourteenth sessions of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference commenced to-day in the Durbar Hall specially decorated and furnished for the occasion. Distinguished co-operators from the various districts of the presidency and from Bengal, Madras, Mysore were present. The president accompanied by Messrs. Devadhar, Madan, N. M. Joshi, Jog arrived and was welcomed by band and Kanarese welcome songs. Mr. Devadhar made a stirring speech about the benefits and achievements of the co-operative movement in the province.

Devan Bahadur Mensinkai proposed Sir K. V. Reddy to be president of the Conference. Mr. Jog, M.L.C. seconded. The president then took the chair and in the course of his speech said he was on agriculturist and believer in the co-operative movement. He said he was a confirmed believer as much in numbers as in soundness and efficiency of co-operative societies. He then dealt with the new constitution of the Bombay provincial institute and said that much improvement was made in it in having an elected president and vice president. He also referred to the happy circumstance of new building. In closing his speech he referred to the indebtedness of the ryots. He said, "But alas there is one condition in which his fate, his condition has remains as ever. He has not been absolved from the curse of chronic indebtedness that is a mill-stone round his neck and in spite of all the virtues the movement has taught him and of the many temporary advantages it has secured for him he is still being crushed under the dead weight of indebtedness.

He then opened the two exhibitions. Sub-Committees were formed for discussing draft resolutions.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

In the course of his welcome address to the Fourteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference held in Dharwar yesterday Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay, said:—

It is with a feeling of great relief that I offer you on behalf of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute a most cordial welcome to this Fourteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference called by the Institute under its auspices for the first time in a mofussil centre.

This session of the Conference at Dharwar has gathered round itself several factors of great interest and welcome change. In the first place, we have been successful for the first time in our efforts during the last few years to secure a non-official President in the person of Sir K. V. Reddi to preside over its deliberations from among the ranks of public men of not only light and leading but of distinction achieved by means of their co-operative services. Secondly, following the example of well-known co-operative organisations abroad and other similar organisations at home and in the interest of education of the masses on sound lines, we have been enabled this year for the first time in the history of our provincial movement, to bring together representatives and workers in this field from all over the presidency to meet for this annual provincial session and profit by the knowledge of each other's experiences or successes, calculated to throw light on the difficulties in their work in their respective places; and I am glad that this honour of being the first centre for co-operative rally for the first time outside Bombay and Poona has fallen to the lot of Dharwar, though somewhat out of the way but surely occupying to-day in virtue of its qualitative as well as quantitative achievements the most conspicuous place in the presidency. And in organising this Conference at this place we are led to look forward to results of great value, fully remembering the responsibility that we undertook in full faith and confidence that this step though novel in character is bound to lead to results which would ultimately be beneficial to the sound and all-round growth of this movement in our Presidency; and let me beseech all delegates who have so kindly made it convenient to attend this session to co-operate with us in realising this hope.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of our friends. Of late we are trying to focus the interest of co-operators and also their work on a few subjects by gradually reducing, on some definite plan, the number of questions that would be brought for discussion before this Conference; and this, in my opinion, is a very helpful departure; and when the time comes for framing new rules for the annual session of this Conference under the new constitution, rules will be framed and duly circulated even with regard to this departure, which is intended to secure better concentration of effort for the improvement and innovation of neglected or new lines of co-operative undertaking.

I take this opportunity of paying personal tribute to this district, because in the latter part of 1909 after I had begun to take active interest in co-operative study, I was prevailed upon by Mr. MacNeil, the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency to make my pilgrimage to some of the important centres of co-operative activity in this area, where he had laboured first and where his work had borne good fruit. In the early days of the movement in this presidency, Mr. Herlekar and Mr. MacNeil and a few others bore the brunt of the work and their names will be remembered by posterity. The inspiration which I got here gave a practical turn to my study resulting in the establishment in 1910 of the Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society near Poona.

DHARWAR EASY FIRST AMONG DISTRICTS

If we analyse the details, we shall find that the movement as a whole is both strong and solid in the area which has extended to us its hospitality. Karnatak shows not only a wide and useful range of co-operative activity but has a splendid record of an all-round progress to show, as compared with the results of the last year. For instance,

The working capital shows an increase of 19 per cent.

The members' deposits show an increase of 15 per cent.

Non-members' deposits show an increase of 14 per cent.

The amount of share capital shows an increase of 7 per cent

Loans from Central Banks show an increase of 22 per cent. and

The reserve fund shows an increase of 28 per cent.

THE INSTITUTE AND ITS ONWARD MARCH

In its onward march, the Institute, which has to-day got about 3,600 societies and 900 individuals on its roll of members, by rapid strides is striving hard to increase its usefulness in doing which it has to take upon itself heavy burdens of both moral and material liabilities; and it fervently hopes that co-operators all over the Presidency will gladly come forward to co-operate with it in meeting them.

Mr. Devadhar then, referred to Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building and proceeded:

I would like to allude briefly to the various problems which await an earnest effort for their solution. I would briefly mention a few without adding any elaborate comments thereon:—

(1) The Institute through its administrative units hopes to secure greater attention on the part of its widespread membership towards the supervision of societies by the formation of supervising unions and it is fully conscious that unless that is done the societies would not come to be purged of impurities some times alleged. The achievement of such a highly desired end depends upon the interest the educated classes will take in such work and also upon the adequate finance and suitable form of organisation.

(2) The Famine Tracts are bristling with problems—financial and administrative—peculiar to themselves. The Institute is gratefully conscious of Government's solicitude for the well-being of these tracts which they intend to promote by a more liberal famine policy in regard to measures of prevention like the scheme of fodder storage, the appointment of a Superintending Engineer and his staff thus securing better and more liberal utilization of the Famine Fund; thus Government deserve our best thanks. While recognising fully the difficulties in their way in giving full effect to several resolutions passed by the last year's Conference in Bombay dealing with this most difficult problem, the Institute is not satisfied with the replies Government have given to the representation of the Institute based upon the resolution of the last year's Conference; and the Standing Committee of the Institute have resolved to appoint a Committee or committees in different parts of the famine tracts to enable the Institute to lay before Government some other practical proposals in the belief that substantial relief may be brought within the reach of the people which would prove a boon to them hopelessly affected as they are by such depressing circumstances. I dwelt with this problem in my Presidential Address to the Ahmednagar District Co-operative Conference held on the 15th of November 1925, just a month ago.

CLEAN THE SLATE

GRANT REFORMS TO SAVE INDIA

DR. RUTHERFORD'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

At a public meeting held in the Soundarya Mahal under the chairmanship of Mr. Satyamurti, M. L. C., Dr. Rutherford delivered an address on the Labour Party and India. The lecturer made a fervent appeal for unity among the different sections of Indian public opinion, but declared that there was no chance for co-operation as demanded by Lord Birkenhead so long as Britain rules India by coercion. He appealed to the Viceroy to clean the slate before he left the shores of India, to release all the political prisoners and to repeal the Bengal Ordinance. He also declared that the only way for Englishmen to save India was by granting her reforms and full provincial autonomy.—A. P.

INDIA'S DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

(BY A STUDENT OF INDIAN MILITARY AFFAIRS.)

III

But this policy has never been openly laid down till now. Combines, certainly, are successful in business; but then they are between partners, fully the peers of each other and carrying the right to secede at will. Nobody will be moony enough to contend that the analogy applies to India. Then it is argued that India's present freedom from foreign aggression is due not so much to the presence of a large force in the land as to the consciousness in the minds of the would-be aggressors that they will have to reckon with the whole might of the British Empire. And it is also urged that, for so long and undefended a sea-coast, India contributes precious little to the up-keep of the British navy. There is no attempt made anywhere to minimise the perils to which our geographic position exposes us; and the present writer will be the last person to give in his adhesion to such ostrich-like views. But may it not be permissible to enquire whether India might not effect a considerable saving in her defence expenditure if she had her foreign policy under her own control? At least she will have the satisfaction of knowing that her expenditure is entailed, not because she is tied to the apron strings of another nation but simply owing to her strategical position. The centre of gravity in international politics now and for many decades to come will be in the Middle and Far East. And if the control of our foreign policy were in our own hands, it is highly probable that owing to our cultural, racial and other affinities with most of our Asiatic neighbours, we might be forced to adopt a line of policy directly antagonistic to what British and colonial statesmen—most of whom are out for White political and economic supremacy—fain would recommend. As for an Indian navy, that is one of the insistent demands of the day; and though it is going to mean a good deal of money, I hope I shall have shown before this series comes to an end that the expenditure on a navy will have other compensations and is not likely to weigh heavily on the country. In any case, I dare say a Swarajie or self-governing India is not going to grudge expenditure on a good, efficient navy. Nor shall we forget the newest arm of offensive warfare—the Air Force. When people harp upon the innumerable benefits that British rule has conferred upon us, they make no allowance at all for the great harm that ensues for us by our foreign policy being dictated by Britain; and by her consequent control of our military policy and forces. No reference need here and now be made to the emasculation of the race, which has made it possible to speak of "the military" as opposed to the non-military races of this land; for that pertains to another part of the present series. The strong impression prevails in this country—and dubious utterances from the British Treasury bench only tend to make the fact dead certain—that "the Army in India" is saddled on us because of the demands of British policy, the course of which we are powerless to deflect. Were India really a self-governing partner of the Empire, forming a part of it by sincere conviction, the analogy of business combines might apply. As it is the Report of the Esher Committee stands condemned as one more attempt to settle Indian finances with the cost of the execution of British policy. Not on these lines is any country going to solve its defence problems.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rangoon.—The German cargo boat "Trifels" arrived on Tuesday morning. After due inspection by Port Health Officer, Vessel was declared not to be in quarantine any longer.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Sir Peter Clutterbuck, Inspector-General of Forests, who was in Burma for a short time visited the regeneration area in Myitfyna district during his Inspection tour in Upper Burma and left on Tuesday by "Aronda" for Calcutta.—A. P.

The Local Secretary of the British Burma Petroleum Co., Limited sends the following:—A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of Crude Oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of November 1925 amounted to 55,023 Barrels.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG COTTON MILLS.

The prospectus of a joint-stock company named the Chittagong Cotton Mills, Ltd., with a capital of 30 lakhs (with power to increase) divided into 1,20,000 shares of Rs. 25 each and with its head office at Chittagong, has been issued. Among the directors are Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, Raja Peobuprue, Babu Harid Karan Daga and other Hindu and Mahomedan merchants. The late Deshbandhu was a patron of the Company, which has established the Chittagong Cotton Mills, in order to meet the increasing demand for swadeshi cloth and yarn in Bengal, which has no more than seven cotton mills at present.

INDIAN ART.

ANDHRA'S DISTINCTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. M. Tirumala Rao writes from Cocanada as follows:—

The third annual exhibition of Indian art, organised by the Andhra Society of Indian art, was opened by the Maharaja of Pithapuram in his buildings at Cocanada on the 1st instant. The exhibition is considered to be a success and I record below my impressions. That the Andhra Desa has a distinctive contribution of its own to the renaissance that India is witnessing to-day is the unmistakable impression created by the exhibition. For variety and richness of technique and depth of idea the exhibition is in no way inferior to the art exhibitions held in Calcutta and Madras. The collection of pictures is representative of the various schools of art and may be divided into two main group, the realistic and the idealistic or the oriental school of art that aims at the revival of the Convention in the oriental art

REALISM.

The realistic school has snatched away the Society's prize for the best picture in H. Mazumdar's 'Eternal Time.' It is well-known from the published albums that Mazumdar is the worshipper at the shrine of realism having the Indian domestic life generally for his subjects. The "Eternal Time" is the picture of an old fakir with dishevelled hair and ill-grown beard and a copper coloured robe intensely occupied in playing upon his 'sarangi'. It is said the colour technique is unique and the reproduction faithful to a live Model. It is a bit difficult to attune the music of the 'sarangi' to the eternal when the instrument is more one of breadwinning than of communion. No doubt the layman is astonished at the choice. The second picture of Mazumdar that received encomiums is 'Pratidharmi' the picture of a young beautiful girl put out of her bath, with transparent cloth, listening to a cuckoo.

The famous J. P. Gangooly, of Calcutta, sent the beautiful picture 'Sunshine after rain.' The picture is immensely impressive. One can see the sun attempting to pierce the clouds from beyond the hills. And the beautiful stream with the reflection of coming light and stony banks is something that baffles description. It was kept for the exhibition and bought by the Maharaja of Pithapuram for one thousand rupees.

The first prize for landscape painting is won by G. P. Thakursing of Calcutta for his 'Sunset at Pani Ghat'. The picture is the evening scene on the river Hoogly. The glowing red of the setting sun that fills the western sky with variegated hues which creep into one another and its reflection on the still waters of the Hoogly are magnificently reproduced. Another picture of Thakursing is that of a Kashmiri young woman drawing a colour design on a Kuje. The picture is very beautiful and the colour is well harmonised. The youth of the girl is beaming forth in all her features and the undivided attention with which her quill is moving is well depicted. The girl is quite modern in ornament and dress. The Maharaja of Pithapuram bought it for four hundred rupees.

The pictures of Allah Bux of Lahore are worth appreciation for the dedicate finish given in oil colours. His Sree Krishna though beautiful to look at lacks inspiration. Sketches by his students are commended.

Mr. B. C. Law of Calcutta sent several pictures and his nature studies of Benares are highly commended. "Kausalya Vilap" is fine workmanship. The ornaments are of the Rajput style.

Mr. L. N. Tasker of Poona sent some scenes, from Puranas and the 'River Worship at Nasik' produces a cumulative effect that a holy place like Nasik is associated with. This picture is highly commended.

From the Bombay School of Art, Principal Solomon sent a picture named "Allegory." The picture consists of a beautiful English girl with bobbed hair, and silk drapery, sitting on the porch of a temple. At a distance is a hazy picture of an Indian deity in sculpture. The "Allegory" is rather hard to understand. Captain Solomon may be requested to explain its meaning.

Messrs. Bhaskyakarlurow of Rajhamundry and N. Gopala Row of Cocanada won prizes for portrait painting from colour and for still life in colour respectively.

Mr. Ramakrishnarow of Bombay sent several studies which are not so beautiful as before and his study from life of an old man is commended

IDEALISED CONVENTIONS.

The oriental school of paintang is well represented by Nandalal Bose and his pupils at Sanitiniketan, P. K. Chatterjea and his pupils at Andhra Gathaya Kalasala, G. N. Tagore, D. P. Roychowdhury, S. N. Kar, Ashgar of Lahore and several others and the late D. Ramarow's paintings and the students of his school in Rajhamundry.

The pictures of Padmini look at Udayasagar and the returning of Rama by G. N. Tagore are very inspiring ones.

Mr. Devi Prasad Roy Choudhuri's 'Milkmaid' is awarded a gold medal. The skilful blending of colours, the delicate touches of hues that harmonise into a background of wood lands, the sky peeping through from beyond and the transparent pond at the foot of the Milkmaid prove the masterhand. His Umarkhayum is another piece of work that illustrates an inexhaustible wealth of idea.

B. Sen's Moghul prince is an achievement in small compass. The fine delineation of detail and ornamentation speak for themselves.

Mr. Pramodekumar Chatterjea's latest 'Chitragupta' is a highly suggestive picture. Chitragupta the Statician of Yama, with the stern and unrelenting look is filling up his endless scroll with the pen of grim justice in hand. While the scroll represented time the eternity, the burning flames around stood for time the destroyer.

Mr. Bapirazu B.A., Mr. Chatterjee's pupil, has exhibited "The other end of life" and is conceived on similar lines, death dancing on a heap of human skulls hiding her hideous face behind a lotus.

Chatterjea's "Amaravalli" is a composition in colour in the Ajanta Style and the idea of a dancing girl renouncing her life of lust seeks light at the feet of Buddha. The picture is greatly admired by the lovers of oriental art.

Malliah's 'Neelakanta' which won a gold medal is a work most delicately finished. Siva kissing eternity the snake. The great calm the pervades the arch destroyer is seen in the lustre glowing out of his face.

Ashgar's pictures are admirable for the delicate line and tender colour. The two pictures 'The Mother's Hope' and 'Waiting for the Id. Moon' clearly show Chugatais influence on his pupil. Though the pictures bespeak a Kabuli type the colour scheme is inimitable and elevating.

ANDHRA'S CONTRIBUTION.

In Ramarow's school of painting a successful attempt is being made to invest the form and proportion of the pictures with as much importance as with the idea Ramarow's "Purnima" is a well-known picture for its bold attempt at composition. The grouping of a number of ladies at temple worship is magnificently done. So is the picture of the Well scene which demonstrates the breadth of vision and masterfulness in execution. Though the late lamented Ramarow was trained in the western method, he quickly imbibed the oriental tradition and was snatched away by the fates when he was settling down to strike a new path which perhaps would have brought out the Andhra individuality to play its due in art revival of India.

Ch. Satyanarayana's, Ramarow's pupil, Gaurikalyanam is a work of fine finish and pleasant colour. Siva and Gauri going in procession with the royal insignia is a glorious subject charmingly done. He got a prize.

Mr. V. Venkata Ratnam's Ajanta Vihar is a picture worked in Ajanta style with the detail of a masterhand.

The later Mr. Ramarow's sister and his young widow have been artists of no mean merit and have exhibited some beautiful pictures done in Ajanta style.

Mr. V. V. Bhagirathi is an artist of great promise and his landscape paintings in water colours are superbly done.

We see a set of young men and young women carrying on the work of late Mr. D. Ramarow and the ambition of the Andhra Society of Art to found a school of art to commemorate his memory may soon be realised.

The total exhibits are nearly four hundred and the exhibition is considered a success.

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COLONISATION OF URAN.

VIEWS OF COLLECTOR OF KOLABA

Mr. D. H. Bhiwandiwalla, President of the Uran Municipality, invited the Collector of Kolaba to a tea-party in Uran, last Saturday, with a view to give to those enthusiastic Parsis who have seriously taken up the question of colonising Uran, an opportunity of discussing the question with Mr. Abbott. Sir Hormasji Adenwalla, who takes a keen interest in the scheme, intended to be present, but was prevented from doing so by a previous engagement elsewhere. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Ruth, Messrs. D. H. Bhiwandiwalla, M. K. Patel, B. S. Banaji, K. N. Chandabhai, E. R. Golwalla, H. J. Ghista, M. H. Dadachanji and others. There was also present Mr. Printer, a Parsi engineer of great experience in town-planning. The guests started from the Ballard Pier in Mr. Bhiwandiwalla's steam launch, which was specially requisitioned for the purpose.

MR. ABBOTT'S SPEECH.

On the arrival of the Collector, Mrs. Abbott and Miss Ruth, an informal discussion of the question commenced, in which the Collector, the Parsi engineer, Mr. Maneckji Patel and Mr. Bahaman Banaji took the principal part. The Parsi engineer unfolded before the party his scheme of erecting cheap cottages of steel by which thousands of Parsis belonging to the poor and middle classes could be comfortably and cheaply housed in small cottages with two or three rooms, for the nominal monthly rental of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. He disposed of the difficulty about the wharf by saying that he could erect a wharf for Rs. 25,000. Speaking about drains and water-supply, he said that these difficulties could be surmounted by means of "septic tanks" and "tube wells." Mr. Abbott agreed with much of what the Parsi engineer said, but dissented from the latter's opinion that a wharf could be built in Uran for Rs. 25,000. He also expressed his opinion that tube-wells would not be necessary, as there were more than 300 wells of sweet water in Uran. Proceeding, Mr. Abbott observed that as a large number of the said wells and all the 'distilleries" in Uran were now lying unused they bred, mosquitoes and malaria-germs, and made the place so unhealthy as to be liable to periodical visitations of plague, cholera, malaria, etc. All the unused wells would therefore require to be filled up and the godowns connected with the "distilleries" to be pulled down. He strongly deprecated the idea of the organisers of the scheme of utilising the low flat land in Mora Uran lying along the western coast of the island for colonisation. He suggested that the upper ledges of the hills should be utilised so that the colonists may enjoy pure air absolutely free from malaria-germs and mosquitoes. From the economical point of view also, it would be wiser, he said, to build cottages on the hill than on the low lying flat ground, as the Government would give the land on the hills at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre, which would come to something like half an anna or an anna per yard.

"LET THERE BE NO DELUSION."

Continuing, Mr. Abbott observed that the organisers of the scheme should be under no delusion as to the attitude which the Government would very likely adopt towards the scheme. They should under no circumstances expect the Government to take the initial steps in the matter. The Parsis wishing to colonise Uran should organise themselves and form a syndicate and show substantial results of their endeavours to colonise the island before the Government could be expected to render any assistance to them. A few hundred Parsis should come and live in Uran and then only the Government would probably think of building a wharf for them.

Mr. Maneckji Patel interposed by observing that the Collector was reversing the order of cause and effect. He said that the Government should first build a wharf and then as a natural consequence the Parsis would quickly undertake the work of colonising Uran. Mr. Abbott declared this to be an impossibility, and said that although he was not speaking in his official capacity as Collector of Kolaba, he was sure the Government would do nothing to help the Parsis unless the latter helped themselves first.

MR. BHIWANDIWALLA'S PROMISE.

The party then adjourned to the refreshment buffet and after they had done ample justice to the good things provided by Mr. Bhiwandiwalla, Mr. Maneckji Patel thanked both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Bhiwandiwalla for the countenance they gave to the Uran scheme, and expressed a hope that Mr. Bhiwandiwalla would immortalise the name of his illustrious father, Khan Bahadur Hormasji, by building a wharf in Uran at his own expense. He was followed by Messrs. Bahaman Sorabji Banaji, K. N. Chandabhoy, H. J. Ghista and M. H. Dadachanji, who all urged upon Mr. Bhiwandiwalla the advisability of building a wharf at his expense and naming it after his father. Mr. Bhiwandiwalla, in a short but sympathetic speech, promised to do his utmost in the matter when he was convinced that the Parsis were earnest about carrying out their scheme for the colonisation of the island. This promise was greeted with loud cheers by the whole party, and the guests returned to Bombay the same evening at about 8 p.m.

ALIGARH DEPUTATION AT JANJIRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

JANJIRA, Dec. 13.

Prof. Zahuruddin with Mr. Hanwari arrived Janjira on the 12th instant. He was very warmly received by the Muslim public and the students who came to receive him on the steamer. He called upon Mr. Barker, the State Dewan, who arranged an interview with Her Highness. Her Highness received Prof. Zahuruddin very kindly and granted him permission to read the address. He read the printed address adding orally the characteristics of the institution and requested Her Highness to send the minor Nawab to Aligarh and presented the address in a beautiful costly silver casket. Her Highness replied to the address and acknowledged the services rendered by the institution to the community. Her Highness has promised to announce her donation within three days and to inform Prof. Zahuruddin accordingly.

In the evening a public meeting was arranged, in which almost all the Muslim residents were present and was presided over by the Dewan who took a very keen interest in the mission of the deputation. Prof. Zahuruddin addressed the meeting and explained in detail the characteristics of Aligarh and the services rendered by the institution and exhorted the Muslim residents of the place to connect their activities with the educational centre at Aligarh. Prof. Zahuruddin was then garlanded by the Dewan Sahib. Mr. Sede Mohammad Shekhani then appealed for funds in response to which promises of Rs. 1,000 were made, for the realisation of which the members of the Anjuman took the responsibility upon themselves and promised to wire the money to Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad by the 22nd. The party was then invited to a garden party arranged by the Anjuman. In the evening Her Highness invited Prof. Zahuruddin for dinner at the palace after which he thanked Her Highness for the great kindness which was shown to him as a representative of the Aligarh University. The next morning he sailed for Bombay. The two brothers of Her Highness, Sede Mohammad Shekhani, Sayed Mohamad Aladross, the two sons of Faqihali Khatif Saefuddin Ghulam. mohamad Peshiman, and his father took a very sympathetic interest in the deputation.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

We understand that the Jamia Millia Islamia (the National Muslim University) has acquired four plots of land and some building material and the building work is to be commenced soon.

TROUBLE BREWING IN KHARAGPUR WORKSHOP.

The Secretary, B. N. Railway, Indian Labour Union Kharagpur Branch, wires from Kharagpur:—

The Kharagpur Workshop Staff, numbering 12,000 are greatly agitated over the reduction of working hours and compulsory closing of shops for Saturdays and one week in addition to Christmas. Unless the B. N. Railway administration immediately revokes the unjust order trouble is apprehended. The Kharagpur Branch appeals to the Agent and Chief Mechanical Engineer for immediate redress.

DELHI NOTES.

MR. RUSHBROOK ON THE LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

Mr. Rushbrook Williams gave, a few days ago, his impressions of the League of Nations. He said that the League was a formidable machinery, drawing together as it did 55 nations. It could, if properly worked, be turned into an immense power for good. Otherwise, it would be as dangerous as entrusting a powerful car to an inexperienced driver. So far as India was concerned, he said, she must press for and secure more adequate representation or "cut it right out." In the event of participation in the League, an energetic and expensive campaign of instruction must be carried on. The League understood little of Eastern civilisation and of India. Besides, the bigger Powers, with their substitute members, experts and secretaries, found it possible to entrust a watching brief to reliable people at the time the primary representatives were away elsewhere. Unless some such thing was possible it was very, very difficult to do justice to the obligations of membership. The poor representation of India was a handicap.

It is rumoured that Prof. Rushbrook Williams is joining Patiala State as Foreign Minister. The succession of Mr. R. S. Bajpai to the permanent Directorship of Information is still unsettled. It is further rumoured that European claims overbear.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

JUBILEE WEEK PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the Aligarh Muslim University Jubilee Week from the 25th to 31st instant:—

FRIDAY, 25TH INSTANT.

Morning:—Urdu Conference and Inter and University Speaking Competition.

Afternoon:—Opening ceremony of the Educational and Industrial Exhibitions, Subject Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Muslim Rajput Conference, Muslim Schools and Inter Colleges Speaking Competitions and Athletic Sports (preliminary heats).

Evening:—Speaking Competitions, Subject Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and Muslim Rajput Conference.

SATURDAY, 26TH INSTANT.

Morning:—All-India Muslim Educational Conference—Presidential Address and Secretary's Report.

Afternoon:—All-India Muslim Educational Conference—Resolutions and Lectures, Speaking Competitions, Athletic Sports and Boy Scouts, Binnaut and Tent-pegging.

Evening:—Mushaira.

SUNDAY, 27TH INSTANT.

Morning:—Lectures of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and Ladies' Conference in the Girls' College.

Afternoon:—Lectures and Resolutions of All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Ladies' Conference in the Girls' College and Football Match.

Evening:—Old Boys' Meeting and Muslim University Union Jubilee Debate.

MONDAY, 28TH INSTANT.

Morning:—Jubilee Celebrations Meeting.

Afternoon:—Jubilee Celebrations Meeting and Garden Party given by Hon. Nawab Sir Mohammad Mozammil Ullah Khan Sahib, Acting Vice-Chancellor (Tennis Match).

Evening:—Jubilee Lectures.

TUESDAY, 29TH INSTANT.

Morning:—Convocation and Cricket Match.

Afternoon:—Tanzeem Conference.

Evening:—Prize Distribution, Tanzeem Conference and Subject Committee of All-India Muslim League.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH INSTANT.

Morning:—All-India Muslim League—Presidential Address and Secretary's Report and Cricket Match.

Afternoon:—All-India Muslim League.

Evening:—Editors' Conference.

THURSDAY, 31ST INSTANT.

Morning:—All-India Muslim League.

Afternoon:—All-India Muslim League and Mockey Match.

Evening:—Final Meeting of the Week.

RECRUITING FOR IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE.

DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Staff Selection Board held an examination at Delhi and Simla on 3rd and 5th inst. in order to recruit a limited number of candidates for the second and third divisions of the Imperial Secretariat Service. 800 candidates sat for the examination, about 315 being candidates from stations other than Delhi or Simla. Of these outstation candidates, 76 were interviewed by the Board at meetings held on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th inst. in the temporary Imperial Secretariat building. The following members of the Board were present at these interviews:—Mr. T. Sloan (Dy. Secretary, Home Department, Government of India), Mr. A. G. Clow (Dy. Secretary, Department of Industries and Labour), Mr. U. N. Sen and Khan Bahadur Mir Muhammed Khan. The Board will meet again about 12th January to interview some other candidates from outstations whose results have not yet been received and will also, if time permits, deal with some of the departmental candidates who appeared at the examination generally to qualify for promotion in their own offices.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S LECTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 14.

A meeting was held at Baroda on the 12th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Matubhai Kantawalla, when Mr. Kanaialal M. Munshi delivered an address on "The University of Gujarat." In the course of his address he emphasised upon the necessity of organising a movement for establishing a university for Gujarat. Mr. Munshi, in the course of his address stated the ideal of University in India and in other countries is quite different. In India universities still retain the character impressed upon it by foreign rulers and missionary educationists. They remain more or less a department of the Government loftily aiming at the enlightenment of an ignorant people. They are rigid and look upon themselves more in the nature of examining bodies.

The idea of a University as understood in the West is and as was understood in ancient India was quite different. A university is pre-eminently a centre of culture; a fertile bed for the germination of new ideas and new aspects; a mighty melting pot wherein are dissolved all disintegrating forces and where every one receives the peculiar stamp of culture which the nation represents. From it radiates those ideals of life, culture and philosophy which go to make a living nation.

Recently an insistent demand has arisen from the public that every cultural centre in the Bombay Presidency must have a university. The Bombay Presidency as a political unit is an unnatural monstrosity created by historical accident and administrative convenience. It has in its fold five different groups of people with different traditions, different mother-tongues and different ideals. Maharashtra for instance is a compact nation. In spite of the recently created bugbear of Brahmin and non-Brahmin differences, a powerful literature unites the Maharashtrians. A tradition of life which once inspired them to go and conquer Delhi unites more or less a homogeneous race from Indore to Dharwad and Belgaum. That this, noble race with this tradition, literature and ideals, with its characteristic way of expressing its genius should be without a University of its own, without an institution for developing its genius and culture indicates a miserable absence of constructive statesmanship and can only be considered pardonable in a politically helpless people like ourselves.

And the same is true about Gujarat. From Idar to Bombay an intelligent and homogeneous race has been for ages and through historical vicissitudes developing a distinct culture. The rigidity of caste system which fetters progress in other provinces does not exist here. Its women enjoy freedom and contribute their quota to life far more energetically than in other parts of the country. Religious fanaticism has no hold among our people. Neither inter-communal discord nor inter-religious feuds divide the race. Here are blended the diverse shades of different civilizations in a rich and harmonious unity. Its modern literature if not the best is certainly one of the best literatures of modern India. A restless intellectuality, a spirit of organisation and self-sacrifice, the gentle grace of cultured existence and the noble passions of a generous manhood all characterise modern Gujarati culture.

Such a province, with its distinctive culture and literature and aspirations, before it becomes a self-contained political unit, must have a university of its own. It must be a university which not only controls the different forces of life and culture but which may become the primary source of inspiration for the new life which is before us and which would represent the genius of our race in all its glory.

The only difficulty about Gujarat is that, it has not made up its mind to have a university. We deserve of having a centre of culture, but so far we have not willed to have it. It is time therefore, that we should bestir ourselves in this matter.

AGITATION AGAINST BURMESE MINISTER.

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

At a meeting of the Nationalist Party, resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Dr. Ba Yin, the Education Minister, in resigning from the Party after being elected to the Council on the Nationalist Party's card, and calling upon him to resign his seat in the Council. One other resolution passed observed the "that appointment of Ministers from amongst Independents who at the time of their appointment had no common programme and common policy and were not an organised party, utterly ignoring other political parties in existence, is contrary to the constitutional practice and inimical to the growth of healthy parliamentary conventions."—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Muthia Mudaliar moved the adjournment of the house to consider the railway disaster at Pattukottai and discuss the desirability of appointing a non-official committee of investigation.

The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer opposed the motion on the ground that it related to a Central subject, but the President declared the motion to be in order and it will be discussed to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.



TORTURING HEADACHES

Are Not Woman's Unavoidable Inheritance

How They Can Be Checked and Overcome

The aching backs, tired limbs, attacks of faintness and headache upon headache from which so many women suffer at periodical intervals indicate plainly that the blood is at fault, the nervous system is not functioning properly and tonic treatment is needed. To innumerable such women sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the blood and nerve tonic of world-wide renown, have brought not only speedy relief but permanent emancipation. One of these ladies, Miss Johanna van Rooy, of Molteno, Cape Colony, has recorded her case in the following words:—

"When my illness began one of the first signs that something was wrong was a rapid loss of weight and colour. Then severe headaches attacked me, and at times I thought my head would burst. Soon I had no appetite, a mouthful or two of food satisfying me for any meal. I could not sleep at night, and was always restless. My hands and feet were cold, and I was extremely pale. I was so nervous that the least noise, like the slamming of a door, made me worse. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had suffered as I was suffering, and they cured her. I started taking them, and in a short time I noticed a change, and soon after was cured."

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INJURED INNOCENCE.

Continued from page 7.

of the Government but it does involve good will towards the working of the constitution. Many Indians, including some of the most richly endowed with talent and perspicuity, have been steadfastly working for the same purpose with them. On questions of first importance to India you have usually found yourselves in agreement of thought. At times you may differ sharply over individual measures, yet on the great issue of working the constitution in the interests of the peaceful progress and the welfare of India's people you are at one. On occasions you find it necessary to criticise the actions of the Government and sometimes differ from its conclusions. There is no question of your right and duty to press and sustain the convictions of your judgment and your conscience, but in the task of conducting the peaceful administration of the country and preserving law and order I and my Government have never looked for your support in vain.

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

While your Association and constitutionalists among Indians have tried their utmost to give the right bias to public life and to influence thought in India in the right direction others have elected to travel along a different road. For years educated opinion in India had agitated and clamoured for political advances. There is no question of the sympathy with which their aspirations were considered. Nevertheless, what was nobly conceived and generously given was rejected by a large section of Indians with contumely and scorn. The offer made in the spirit of confidence and trust was received with prejudice and suspicion. It stimulated some of the best friends of India, Indians and Europeans, to a keen desire to build and create while it inflamed others with a passion to destroy. It gave rise in you to a will to co-operate and succeed; it engendered in others the determination to remain dissatisfied and obstructive.

I shall not pause to analyse the reasons for this attitude of discontent among a large and powerful section of the community or to recall unfortunate incidents especially in the years 1921 and 1922. It would serve no useful purpose and might even be misunderstood. I have no desire to reawaken the echoes of the political agitation of those days, yet I must freely admit that there has been much in the events of the last four years to try the patience of the members of your Association. I understand the feeling that goodwill shown by you has not always been met with goodwill to you; that your co-operation and sympathy have not elicited a similar response at least in certain matters. In some directions there has been active prejudice against those very interests with which you are particularly connected and for which you stand. The principle of conduct of your Association to secure in true democratic spirit equal justice and freedom to all individuals has not always evoked equally liberal sentiments from the other side. But let me remind you that if the past years have a lesson to convey it is the lesson of firmness and patience. Where a cause is just and reasonable there is no occasion for dismay. No opportunity should be neglected of stating and supporting a just cause, and if this course is pursued there should be no apprehension that justice will miscarry. Through out my actions I have been guided by this conviction and it has not caused me disappointment. I see no reason why it should not equally serve as a beacon to light your path nor can I conceive that there is any legitimate ground to fear any encroachment upon your civic freedom.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

The positions as regards Europeans in the services and discrimination against Europeans in other spheres of activity is quite clear. But I may briefly restate the position as regards the public services. It is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and that policy is being loyally carried into effect by my Government. The extent to which it now operates has been made clear and definite by the measures taken by them with the approval of the Lee Commission. The position and privileges have been clearly defined. As regards other measures it is the express intention as made plain in His Majesty's Proclamation, that in working the Reforms there should be exercise of tolerance and mutual forebearance between all sections and races of his subjects, and leaders of the people and Ministers are expected to remember that the interest of the State is the paramount concern and that true patriotism transcends parts and communal boundaries. In the instructions to Governors from his Majesty they are enjoined to maintain the standards by good administration, to encourage religious toleration, co-operation and goodwill among all classes and to promote all measures making for the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people and tending to fit all classes of the population without distinction to take their due share in the public life and Government of the country. Without going into the matter further it is obvious that the intention of his Majesty's Government precludes racial discrimination directed against any class in sharing the privileges and rights of citizenship or in taking part in the industrial or commercial activity of the country. Let me assure that this intention stands no risk whatever of being misunderstood or forgotten. If I do not refer specifically to some of the points of detail regarding the Services and the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces it is not for want of interest, but merely because these matters are still under consideration.

MONUMENT OF CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE.

It is right and fitting that it is in Calcutta that I bid farewell to the European Association. No city in India can compare with Calcutta in the numbers of its European population. Long and honourable has been the British connection with this great city. We are proud to claim it as the second city in our Empire. Founded by British enterprise, developed by British energy, perfected by British and Indians working together, it stands a great monument of civilization and culture. Many of its interests are to-day controlled by Indians, but no one can fail to regard it otherwise than as affording a great tribute to the British character, for, it is a living example under their initiation and guidance of successful co-operation and of a happy fusion of the various interests of the two races, in a common purpose. I cannot but find in this a good augury of India's future.

Let me thank you once again for your hospitality to-night and during the past four years these annual meetings with your Association have been a source of great pleasure to me and I am gratified to think that I leave your Association so firmly established. You may rest assured that I shall always cherish the expression of appreciation of your Association of such services as I have been able to render during my period of office.

I am about to depart from India. If I may be permitted to say it I am glad that I shall be succeeded by a distinguished gentleman whose personality and character have been acclaimed by all political parties in England and whose intellectual gifts led him in comparatively early life to a seat in the Cabinet. I am sure that he will be able to rely, as I have relied, on your sympathy and support. He will be able to feel, as I have felt what an asset it is to India's future that your Association is loyally striving to work with Indians for constructive progress in India and that you bring to the common stock of Indian public life those standards of character and conduct which are your national pride and that respect for law and order and that love of representative institutions which are your heritage.—Associated Press.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 16.

S.S. Silvio Pellico Hreglick Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

December 17.

S.S. Hoogkerk Vaendijk Hamburg.
S.S. Ozarda Hannsford Calcutta.

LOADING.

December 16.

Steamer Wardenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Ariosto for Hull.
Steamer Baroda for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 16.)

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2 Devanha 4785 London 19/12 M M & Co.
4 M S Delhi 2606 Colombo 15/12 L E Edwards.
5 City of Doneder 4925 Calcutta 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.
6 Hanskerk 3070 Karachi 16/12 E D Sassoon & Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L Edwards.
9 Razmak 4937 Aden 26/2 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3702 Durban 28/12 M M & Co.
11 Delta 4739 Japan 22/12 M. M. & Co.
11 City of Nagpur, 6289, L'pool, 12/12, E N and Co.
13 M Bute, 2743, Antwerp. 17/12, T M and Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O S Kaisha.

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1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Namidio 3397 Karachi 15/12 L T & M I S N Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P. Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basrah 18/12 M M & Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha, Kaisha.
7 Jaladuta 2593 Tuticorin 18/12 Scindia S N. Co.
8 Jalatarang 1464 N.F. N.F. S S N Co. Ltd.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 19/12, N Y K.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

3 Gambhira 3196 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal. 16/12 M. M. and Co.
8 Jalatarang 1464 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 16.

Dry settled weather has continued throughout the country.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

B.

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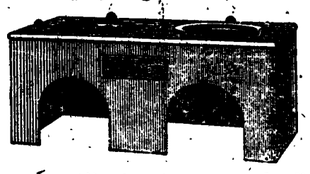
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PUSA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

DELEGATES' IMPRESSIONS.

PATNA, Dec. 14.

...Describing their impressions of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India at Pusa some of the prominent delegates and visitors in the course of an interview with the Association Press of India testified to the great achievements of the Conference.

Tre Hon. Sir Syed Mahomed Fakhruddin, Minister of Bihar and Orissa, who visited the Conference said that the characteristic feature of the Conference was the inter-changing of ideas which enabled them to know what was being done in the different Provinces and what they ought to do. Definite opinions were expressed as to experiments made in the field of agriculture and they had the benefit of first-hand knowledge as to their respective utility and non-utility.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

Mr. Smith, the Imperial Dairy Expert describing his impressions stated that the feature of this year's meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India, the agricultural parliament of the country, was the prominence given to the question of cattle-breeding and its allied subject dairying. The so-called Cattle Conference which is really a committee of the Board discussed many important questions relative to dairying and the cattle industry, and the whole of the findings of the Conference were unanimously supported by the Board.

Mr. Calvert, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Punjab, said that the meeting was characterised with a marked enthusiasm for the improvement of agriculture and removing practical difficulties in the village. The other feature was the general agreement on all questions.

The Conference gave a very encouraging impression of the great volume of work that was done and its wide variety. The value of co-operation appeared to be gaining a wider recognition for some of the practical difficulties which were not well understood. What was the most noteworthy feature of the Conference was tre great appreciation of the value to the village and of the investigation of cattle diseases.

EDUCATION OF THE PEASANT.

Dr. Pagar, Director of Industries, Baroda State, said that he would return with renewed hope and energy for the great work that was before them, namely the improvement of the economic conditions of that great victim of politicians, namely the Indian peasant. He confidently hoped that the resolutions passed at the Conference would be sympathetically considered by all those interested in the welfare of the masses who were nothing but 80 per cent peasants and thus increasing the health, wealth and prosperity of the country.

RECEPTION TO MRS. NAIDU AT CAWNPORE.

LALAJI CONDEMNS MISCHIEVOUS AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

Lala Lajpat Rai has written strongly in "The People" against the most mischievous agitation that seems to be contemplated by a few disgruntled people to mar the reception to Mrs. Naidu at Cawnpore. Lalaji writes: "It has pained me considerably to hear that some Hindus contemplate some kind of demonstration against Mrs. Naidu when she reaches Cawnpore as a protest against the remarks she was reported to have made against Swami Shraddhanand and myself in connection with the Hindu Sangathan movement. As for myself I may assure my countrymen of all creeds that I bear no ill-will to Mrs. Naidu or to any one else for any criticism of my views or my conduct. No public man is above criticism and to make such criticism the ground for such demonstrations will be to pollute the very fountain head of public life and to make public work almost impossible. Mrs. Naidu has explained what she said at Gujranwala and her explanation should be accepted as final. I strongly resent the use of my name and though I have had no talk with him on the matter I have no doubt that Swamiji also shares my feelings. Are we really so fallen as to contemplate an insult to a woman and a woman who has been elected for the honoured office of the Congress Presidentship? People might hold different opinions about the appropriateness of the choice, but all such divergences of opinion must be laid aside and the decision accepted with good grace. Mrs. Naidu must be accorded all honour due to a Congress President. Anything done to the contrary will be unchivalrous, unmanly, unpatriotic and un-Hindu. I hope that all agitation in the matter will be stopped and nothing done to disgrace the fair name of Hinduism.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

There was a special meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board this evening to elect a new Chairman. There were two candidates, namely, Mr. Kanta Prasad Kakker, who was formerly its Chairman, and Lala Damodar Das. Mr. Kamta Prasad secured 24 votes and Lala Damodar Das 8. The former was declared duly elected. The new Chairman is a Liberal.—A. P.

BELGAUM NOTES.

KHADDAR ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGAUM, Dec. 10.

Sjt Gangadhar Rao Deshpande since his return from Sabarmati where he had gone to attend the meeting of the Council of the A.I.S.A., has been busy organising the work of the Association in the Province of Karnatak. In this connection he visited Bijapur and Dharwar and attended a meeting of the khadi-workers in the province, especially convened for the purpose on the 1st instant at Gadag. Belgaum has been chosen as the head-quarters for the work of the Spinners' Association in the Province with Sjt. S. L. Soman as the Resident Secretary to help Sjt. Gangadhar Rao.

CONGRESS NEWS.

Sjts. D. V. Belvi, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Majli have been elected by the Karnatak P. C. C. to be members of the A.I.C.C. The D. C. C. in its annual meeting elected Sjt. Belvi as President and Sjts. B. B. Potdar and J. V. Yalgi as Secretaries for the ensuing year. It is expected that half-a-dozen delegates from this place will attend the Cawnpore Congress.

The rumour recently circulated by the correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" that Sjt. Majli is contesting the elections to the Legislative Council next year is, as ascertained from Sjt. Majli himself, unauthorized and imaginary.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

After the general election the Burma Legislative Council met on Tuesday for the first time. Sir Robert Giles presided. Of the 79 elected members 22 were in the last Council. After swearing in of members, U. Thein Maung (Nationalist) moved the adjournment of the House to discuss "a matter of urgent public importance", namely, the funeral of ex-Queen Supayalat, but the motion was disallowed.

U. Pu, ex-Minister of Forests, has been elected leader of the Nationalist Party in the Council. The Swarajists and Home Rulers will shortly appoint their leaders. Mr. de Glanville is leader of the Independent Party.—A. P.

RS. 1,70,398 COLLECTED FOR LEPROSY RELIEF.

PATNA, Dec. 15.

In response to the appeal issued by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, a sum of Rs. 1,70,398 has been collected in Bihar and Orissa up to the 7th December, 1925, in aid of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Fund, the accounts of which have now been closed.—A. P.

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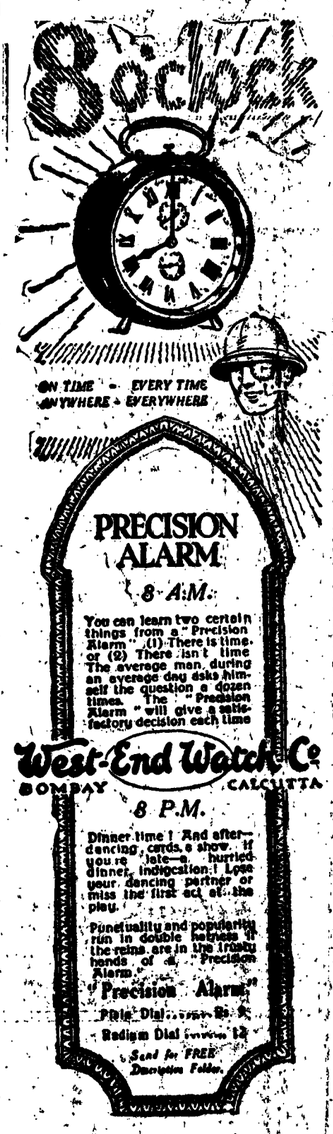
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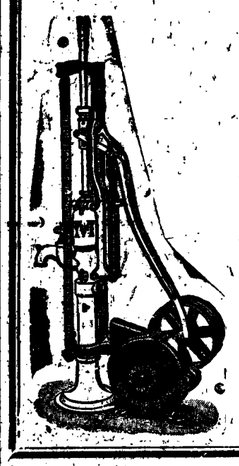
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